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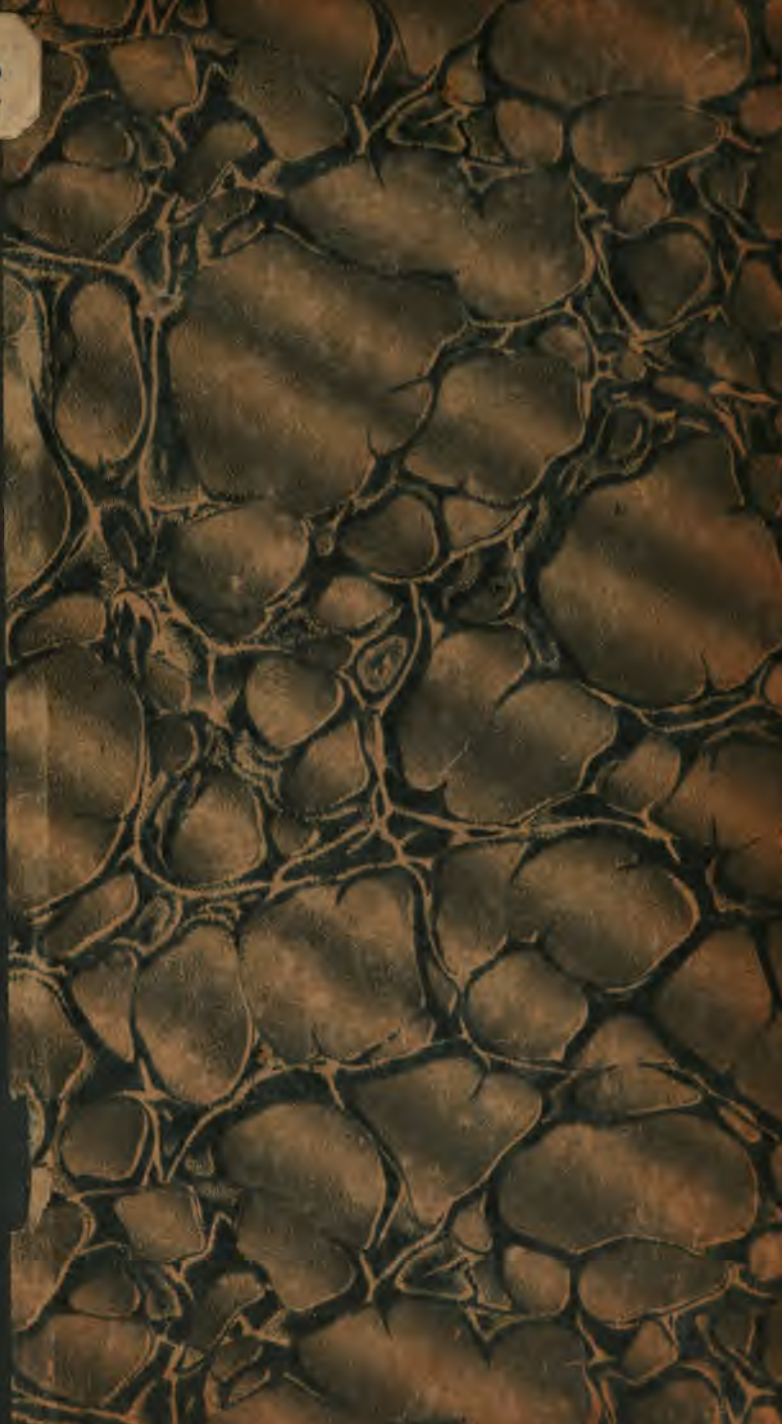
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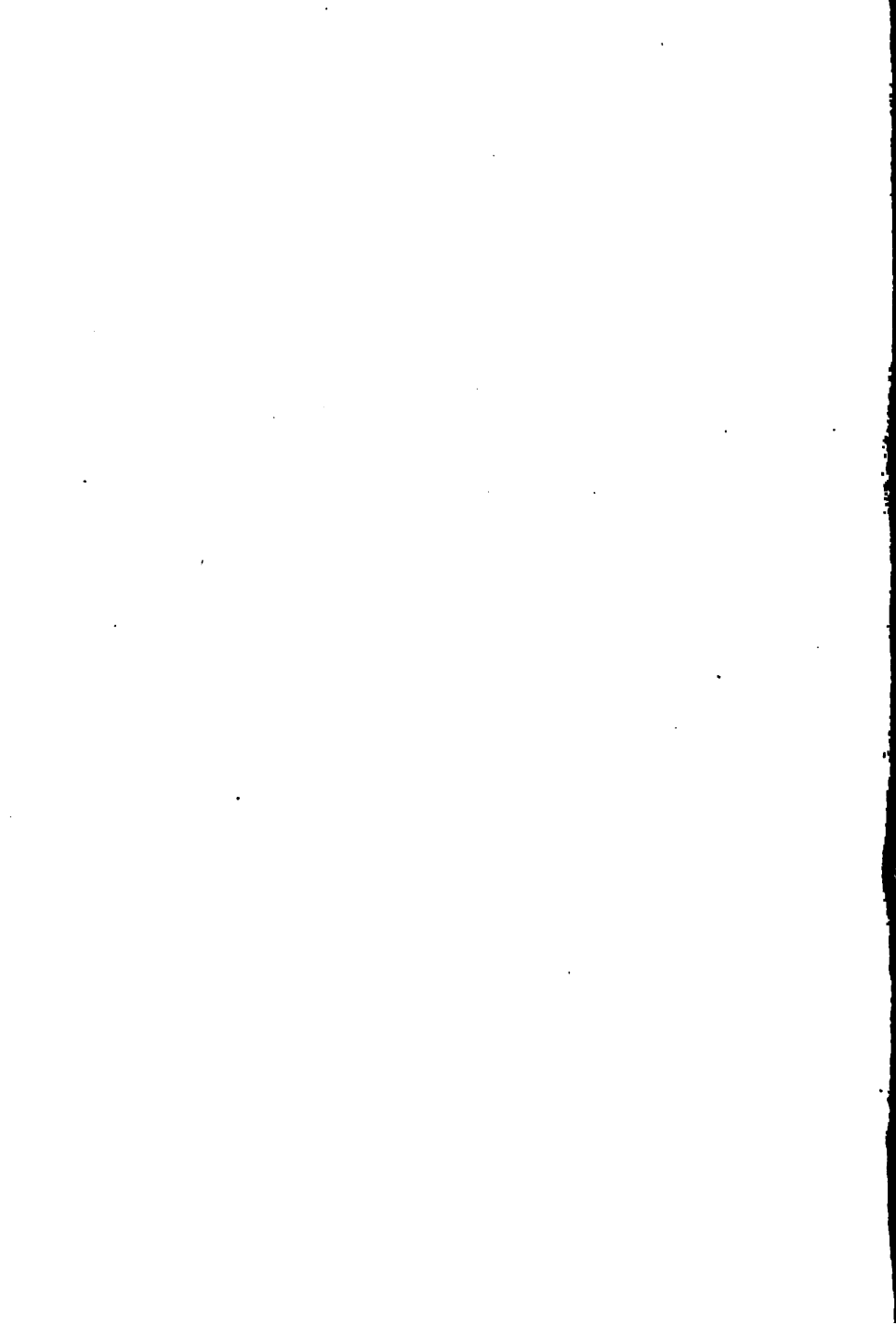


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OF
MODERN HISTORY

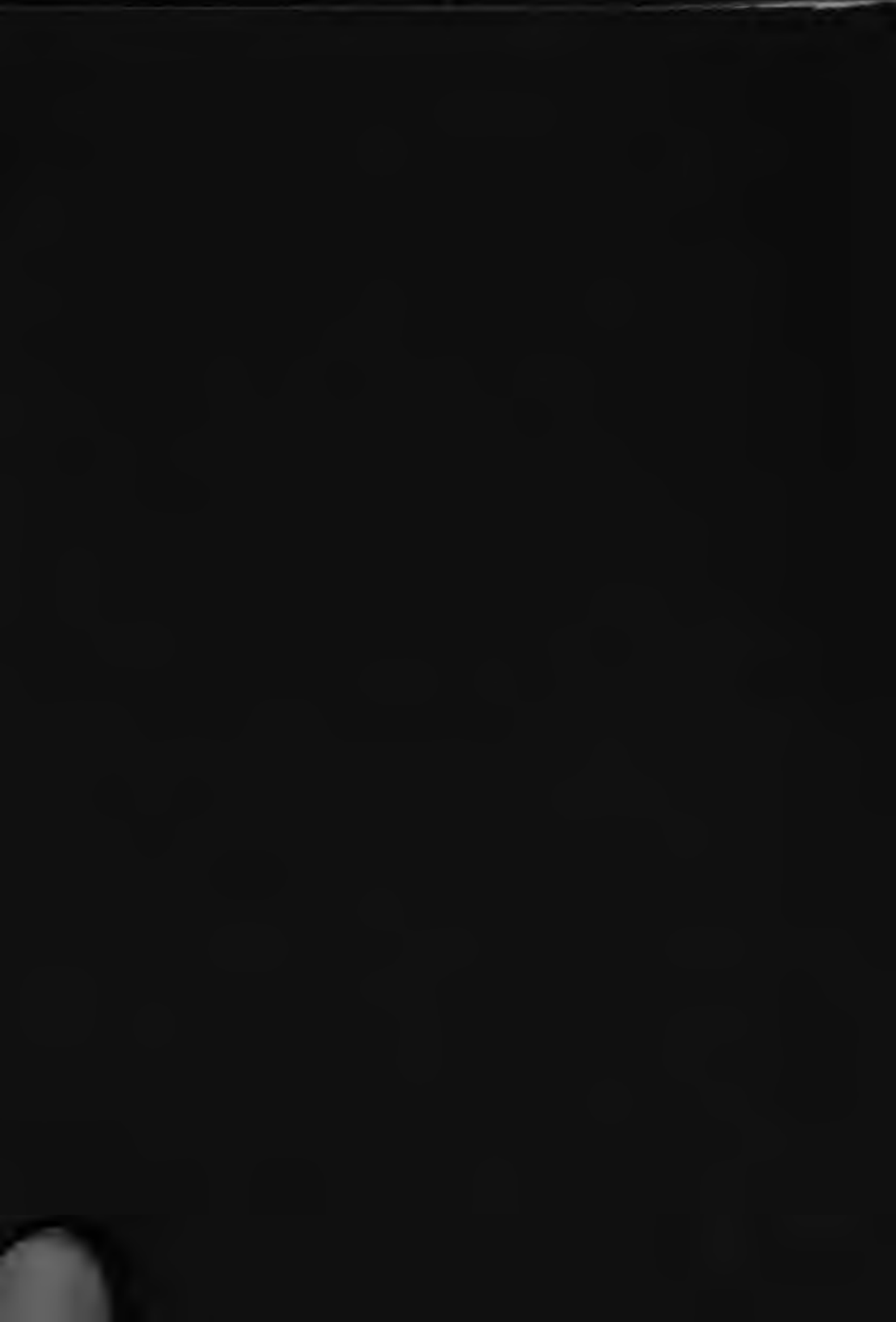
1500-1914

PART I, 1500-1700

EDITED BY
E. E. LANTIER AND H. DAVIS

ALLAN LANTIER

1902



A SYLLABUS

OF

Modern European History

1500-1919

PART I.—1500-1789

BY

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A SYLLABUS OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART 1500-1789

CH. I. EUROPE AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

§ 1. Introduction. (Lecture)

- a. Methods of the course; text-books and atlas; reading.
- b. The transition from ancient history to mediaeval and modern European history.
- c. The physical geography of Europe; peoples.
- d. Purpose and method of map studies.

§ 2. The nations and the physical geography of Europe in 1500. (Recitation)

- * Pursuing the directions given in § 1, and using Muir, *New School Atlas*, draw the following on an outline map of Europe, and hand in at this recitation:
- a. Mountains. (The Vosges and the Black Forest may be found on map 18, the others by means of other maps.) Pyrenees, Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Balkans, Vosges, Black Forest.

**NOTE—The Syllabus marks out the work of the course, dividing that work into 44 sections each marked thus, §. Each section represents an exercise; and each exercise is indicated as a lecture or a recitation.*

The asterisk () indicates required work, which may be tested by a written quiz at any exercise, whether recitation or lecture.*

The atlas should be used regularly in preparation for an exercise, and when it is marked with an asterisk () should be brought to the recitation.*

The following are the required text-books for the course, Part I, first semester. (The Atlas will be used also in the second semester):

Muir, Ramsay, *New School Atlas of Modern History*. 1911 Edition. N. Y. (Cited as Muir.)

Robinson, James Harvey, *An Introduction to the History of Western Europe*. Boston, 1919.

Seebohm, Frederic, *The Era of the Protestant Revolution*, London, 1911.

- b. Rivers. Muir, map 6. Two in Spain, four in France, seven in the Holy Roman Empire, including the Rhine and Danube, one in Poland, two in Italy. Add the Scheldt (or Schelde) and Meuse in the Netherlands, and the Moselle and Main in the Holy Roman Empire, if not already done.
- c. Still using map 6, color in Portugal, Spain, France, England, Scotland, the Holy Roman Empire, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire. Mark the boundary of the Holy Roman Empire in ink, taking care to be extremely accurate. What present nations are included within the boundaries just drawn? In ink, mark the boundaries of the Roman Empire in 395, using Muir, map 1. In the open space at the lower left-hand corner of the map, note what countries colored on your map were not within the Roman Empire.
- d. Be prepared to answer, from a study of Muir, map 1, what countries of Europe contain most mountains? most lowlands? what are best protected by nature? what is in the latitude of New Hampshire?
- * Be prepared to meet group appointment on the subject of the map report.

§ 3. Ecclesiastical institutions in 1500. (Recitation)

- a. General nature of the church.
- b. Officers of the church and their duties; sacraments.
- c. The councils.
- * Robinson, chs. xvi, xxi.

§ 4. Ecclesiastical institutions in 1500, continued. (Recitation)

- a. Monasticism.
- b. Dissensions—Jews, Greek Church, heretics.
- c. The friars.
- * Robinson, chs. v, xvii; * by study of Muir, map 30, obtain an idea of the number of ecclesiastical centers in England. (This was typical of the continental situation.)

§ 5. Mohammedanism as a rival of Christianity. (Recitation)

* Robinson, 68-72; * study Muir, Introduction, p. x, Fig. II, "Religions of Europe about 1100"; on map 3, note the position of Tours, the highest point of the Mohammedan invasion in the West (see Robinson, 72, top).

- * Be prepared to meet group conference appointment on the church.

§ 6. Feudalism and the nobility. (Recitation)

- a. Causes of feudalism.
- b. Feudal nobility—castles and castle life.
- c. Relation of lord and vassal—fief, vassalage, immunity.
- d. Feudalism and the church.

* Robinson, ch. ix.

§ 7. Feudalism and the common people; life in the country. (Lecture)

- a. The manor or vill—its general character.
- b. The three-field system of agriculture.
- c. The country people—classes and obligations.
- d. Life of the country people:
houses, crops, animals, food, clothing; manorial courts, and customs; isolation and self-sufficiency of the manor.
- e. Break-down of the manorial system.
- f. Relation of the common man to the ecclesiastical system, the state and society.

- * Robinson, 233-237; * Seignobos, Feudal Régime, 3-26. (Copies at the reference room at the library.) On this and on all readings outside the required text-books the student is expected to keep in his note-book such notes as will prove useful to him in reviewing his work for recitations, conferences, and hour and final examinations.

Be prepared to answer such questions as the following: what rights did the tenants enjoy in common; what disadvantages in this; where was the lord's land; what kinds of land were essential to a successful manor; what advantages and disadvantages to the tenant in having his plots of land scattered about the manor?

§ 8. Town life and development of commerce. (Recitation)

- a. Origin and appearance of the towns.
- b. Industry and commerce; Gilds.
- c. Lombard, English, French, Hanseatic towns.
- d. Trade routes to India and America.
- e. Significance of the growth of the towns.
- * Robinson, 174-179, 237-249; * from the map in Robinson, 175, get a definite idea of the position of the Italian cities, leaving further study of them to exercise 13; * study Muir, Introduction, p. x, "Hanseatic League." Where were most of the cities of the League? How far east did they extend? What Hanseatic city in England?

§ 9. Legal institutions of the Middle Ages. (Lecture)

- a. The two kinds of law.
 - (1.) Roman and German ideas of law.
 - (2.) The codes and the position of the Emperor.
 - (3.) The canon law.
 - (4.) The University of Bologna and the revival of the Roman law.
 - (5.) The conflict of canon and civil law.
 - b. The concept of the European state.
 - (1.) Charlemagne's empire.
 - (2.) Holy Roman Empire.
 - (3.) Development of nationality.—Hundred Years' War.
 - (4.) Effect of geographical and racial differences.
 - * Robinson, 40-42, 11, 202, note, 77-87, 148-152; * reading on one of the following topics.
- Topics for reading*
- (1) The canon law.
 - * Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 582-592. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Bk. I, ch. v, "Roman and Canon Law." Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, 128-143, "Gratian and the Canon Law."
 - (2) Charlemagne's Empire.
 - Emerton, *Introduction to Middle Ages*, ch. xiv.
 - Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, chs. iv-v. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, I, chs. x-xi. Milman, *Latin Chris-*

tianity, Bk. IV, ch. xii, or Bk. V, ch. i. Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii. Oman, *Dark Ages*, chs. xx-xxii. Hodgkin, *Charles the Great*, ch. xi. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 22-38. Mombert, *Charles the Great*, Bk. III, ch. v.

(3) Germanic Ideas of Law.

Emerton, *Introduction to Middle Ages*, ch. viii.

On this and all readings outside the required text-books the student is expected to keep in his note-book such notes as will prove useful to him in reviewing his work for recitations, conferences, and hour and final examinations.

§ 10. The Culture of the Middle Ages. (Recitation)

- a. Language and literature.
- b. The fine arts,—painting, sculpture, architecture.
- c. The universities of the middle ages.

* Robinson, ch. xix.

Optional reading on either of the following topics.

Topics for reading

(1) Gothic Architecture.

Moore, *Development and Character of Gothic Architecture*, ch. i, "Definition of Gothic." Norton, *Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages*, ch. i.

Norton, "The Building of the Church of St. Denis," *Harper's Magazine*, vol. 79, 766-776; (illustrated).

(2) The Mediaeval Universities.

Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, I, ch. i, "What is a University"; II, ch. xii, in § 1, "Origin of Oxford"; or II, in ch. xiv, "Student Life in the Middle Ages." Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 465-476. *Penn. Reprints*, II, no. 3, "The Mediaeval Student."

§ 11. The Renaissance. (Recitation)

- a. Causes of the Renaissance.
 - b. Phases of the Renaissance:
literature and scholarship; science and discovery; fine arts,—architecture, sculpture, painting.
- * Robinson, ch. xxii.

§ 12. Written hour examination on 1-11, including lectures, text-book, map-work, readings, notes, and recitations.

§ 13. Map report. (Recitation)

Italy. Turn to Muir, map 16a. Note the date of the map. On an outline map, trace carefully, the boundaries of Venice, Milan, Savoy, (Piedmont), Genoa, Florence, (Tuscany), the Papal States and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. (If you use colors, make the boundaries first in ink.) Locate on your map the chief city in each state, also Alessandria in Milan, Bologna in the Papal States, Pisa in Florence; of what League was Alessandria the capital; for what were Bologna and Pisa famous (use Robinson, index); what effect did the position of the Papal States, lying across the peninsula, have on the unification of Italy? Note the advantageous position of Venice with relation to the trade across the Alps to Germany. Turn for the moment to Muir, 15c, and notice a possible route from Venice south to the Adige river, up the river to the Brenner Pass, to the Inn river, and so to Germany. Return to Muir, map 16a. Was Italy in 1500 a state or a geographical expression?

Spain and Portugal. Turn to Muir, map 16d. Compare with map 10 to see whether the boundaries have changed substantially since 1492. Draw the boundaries of Granada, the last Mohammedan possession to fall into the hands of Spain, (1492). Place Cadiz, Seville, Lisbon on your map. What advantages did these cities have over the Italian cities in exploration to India and America? Turn to map 37a and observe from what parts of Europe the discoverers sailed. On Muir, map 1, observe the mountainous condition of Spain, with its Pyrennes barrier, and compare with France. Note the isolation of Spain and the lack of large areas for cultivation. What does this suggest in relation to the possibilities of Spain as a European power?

France. Turn to Robinson, 294, and observe how large a fraction of France was in the hands of England as late as 1424. In 1453 England lost all her French possessions except Calais. In 1558 England lost Calais. Locate this city

on your map. Make sure that you remember the names of the chief French rivers. By comparison with Muir, maps 13b and 10, discover whether the eastern boundary of France has changed since 1500. Turn to map 13a and locate Bordeaux, Lyons, Paris, Rheims. On Muir, map 13a, notice the position of Flanders, Normandy, Brittany, Guyenne, Gascony, Languedoc, and Burgundy, without drawing the boundaries. *England*. Using the map in Muir, 6, draw the boundaries between England and Scotland. Locate London, the Thames, Chester, York.

§ 14. Italy and Spain at the opening of the sixteenth century. (Recitation)

- a. Unification and expansion of Spain.
- b. Foreign policy of Spain.
- c. Geographical and political conditions in Italy.
- d. The Florentine renaissance and Savonarola.
- * Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 34-40, 21-26, 66-74; *Robinson, 356-360.

§ 15. France and England at the opening of the sixteenth century. (Recitation)

- a. Unification of France.
- b. The lower classes and their grievances.
- c. Growth of the monarchy and Parliamentary government in England.
- * Seebohm, 40-55.

§ 16. England and the Oxford Reformers. (Recitation)

- a. The Oxford revival.
- b. Colet, Erasmus, and More.
- c. Henry VIII, his accession and policies.
- * Seebohm, 74-94.

CH. II. REFORMATION AND COUNTER REFORMATION, 1517-1648.

**§ 17. Germany on the Eve of the Reformation, 1493-1519.
(Recitation)**

- a. Contrast between Germany of 1914 and Germany four hundred years ago.
 - b. Political conditions:
lack of unity; weakness of the emperors; the Seven Electors; the Knights; the Diet; failure of attempts at political reform; Emperor Maximilian, 1493-1519, and the Hapsburg marriages and lands (Robinson, 358-360, including note).
 - c. Social and economic conditions:
 - (1.) The towns; importance; their grievances.
 - (2.) The peasants; their grievances; revolts and failures before the Reformation.
 - (3.) The church and religion; religious enthusiasm and desire for reform; grievances.
 - (4.) Intellectual and artistic life: attempts of the German humanists to reform the universities; their opponents and the "Letters of Obscure Men"; Erasmus and his work.
 - d. Need of reform in political, social and economic conditions; failure of attempts at reform; omens of revolution.
- * Seebohm, 29-33, 57-65; * Robinson, ch. xxiv, and 358-360 including note; * Muir, maps 6, 19b, and 18 for physical characteristics of Germany. From Muir, map 18, review the mountains and rivers of the empire noted in § 2 of this syllabus (Alps, Vosges, Black Forest, Bohemian Forest, Rhine, Danube, Meuse, Main, Moselle, Weser, Elbe, Oder). Notice how Bohemia is separated from other countries by a ring of mountains. Comparing map 18 with map 6 note how the Holy Roman Empire crosses the natural barrier of the Alps and lacks any natural physical boundaries on east or west or south, and think of the various kinds of peoples included within the empire. From Muir, map 6, get the boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire in 1519. From map 19b get the location of the seven electorates (Cologne, Mainz,

Treves, and Palatinate in Rhine basin; Brandenburg, Saxony, and Bohemia in valley of Elbe river) boundaries outlined in red on this map. From map 19c get the situation of the cities, Frankfurt, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Cologne, Mainz, Treves. Be able to mark the above mentioned features on copies of outline maps in recitation. What striking geographical and political differences do you see between Germany of 1914 and the two or three hundred states at the opening of the 16th century which the French called "the Germanies"?

Optional reading on any one of the following:

Topics for reading

- (1) "The Roman Law and the German Peasant." Fay, article in the *American Historical Review*, (Jan. 1911) XVI, 234-254, rejecting "the commonly accepted ideas," e.g., of Seeböhm or Janssen.
- (2) Religious conditions under which Luther lived as a boy. Lindsay, in *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 104-110.
- (3) The experiences of wandering German students. Whitcomb, *Source Book of the German Renaissance*, 99-113.

§ 18. Martin Luther and the Beginning of the Reformation in Germany to 1521. (Lecture)

- a. Luther's early struggle, 1483-1517:
home, school, university, and monastery; religious development; influence of St. Paul (e. g., Romans i, 17, and ii, 20-28), and St. Augustine; professor at Wittenberg, 1508; journey to Rome; Luther as preacher and priest.
- b. Luther's opposition to the indulgences:
the indulgences in theory and practice; Tetzel; Luther's attitude; posting of the 95 theses, 1517; feeling in Germany.
- c. Gradual development of Luther's opposition to the Papacy, 1517-1520:
Luther's hearing before the papal legate; appeal to the Pope; negotiations; disputation with Eck at Leipzig (Luther and Huss); the three pamphlets of 1520; excommunication; burning of the papal bull and the canon law, 1520.

- d. The Diet of Worms, 1521:
Luther's journey; Luther and Charles V; Luther before the Diet; the Edict of Worms.
- e. Luther a typical German and the Hero of the Reformation.
- * Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 94-130.
*Muir, maps 8, 22. From map 22 get situation of Thuringia, Erfurt, Leipzig, Worms; from map 8, location of Wittenberg and Saxony.

A reading on one of the following topics is required under § 19.

Topics for reading

(1) Luther's early life.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 190-208. Lindsay, in *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 104-121. McGiffert, *Luther*, ch. i. (Substantially same in *Century Magazine*, vol. 82, pp. 165-180, Dec., 1910.) Köstlin, *Luther*, 1-27 (childhood and life in school). Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 105-125. Beard, *Luther*, 144-165 (life in the convent).

(2) The indulgences and Luther's 95 theses.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 216-233; much the same account in Lindsay's ch. in *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 121-133. Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Bk. VI, in ch. iii. Smith, *Luther*, ch. v. Beard, *Luther*, 200-225. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 146-166 (including the theses). A very full account in Lea, *History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church*, especially III, 379-402; the appendix contains facsimiles of indulgences. Compare Archbishop Albert's Instructions and Tetzel's Sermon, with Luther's 95 Theses, in *Penn. Reprints*, II, no. 6, pp. 4-18, contained in "Reformation," vol. of *Penn. Reprints*. Myconius' attempt to get an indulgence free, in Freytag, *Martin Luther*, 13-23. Accounts by Roman Catholic writers may be found in Janssen, *History of the German People*, III, 89-95; *Catholic Encyclopaedia*, article "Indulgences"; Addis and Arnold, *A Catholic Dictionary*, article "Indulgence."

(3) Luther's early writings.

Extracts in Robinson, *Readings*, II, 57-61, 64-68, 74-88. Or read part (enough to get a good idea) of one of the three pamphlets of 1520, translated in Wace and Buchheim, *Luther's Primary Works*:—"To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation," 17-92; "Concerning Christian Liberty," 95-137; "On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church," 141-245. Good and recent account, with extracts, in Smith, *Luther*, ch. viii.

§ 19. Recitation on * § 18, including a *reading on one topic and *Muir, map 18 (for physical features of Germany), 6, reviewing boundary of empire and location of lands of seven electors, and noting location of places named in lecture and text-book. Use also map in Robinson, 372-373.

§ 20. The German Reformation from the Diet of Worms to the Peace of Augsburg, 1521-1555. (Lecture)

- a. Luther at the Wartburg, 1521-1522:
his translation of the New Testament; religious and literary importance of the Lutheran Bible.
- b. Social and political revolution:
Luther's opposition to the Radicals; Hutten and Sickingen; the Peasants' War, 1524-1525; Luther's attitude toward the peasants and the revolution; the Anabaptists (at Münster, 1534-1535); Luther's marriage, 1525; effects of marriage of monks and dissolution of monasteries.
- c. Beginnings of the Lutheran church,—belief, worship, and government.
- d. The connection of Charles V with the Reformation:
Charles' rivalry with Francis I,—battle of Pavia, 1525, treaty of Madrid and First Diet of Spire, 1526, the sack of Rome, 1527; renewed alliance of Pope and Emperor and Second Diet of Spire, 1529; Diet and Confession of Augsburg, 1530; Charles and the Protestant Princes of Germany,—increasing power and ambition of the Princes,

Luther's death, Schmalkald War, 1546-1547, French conquest of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, Peace of Augsburg, 1555, and its defects.

- e. Charles V's abdication, 1556, and death, 1558; the division of the Hapsburg heritage.

* Seebohm, 131-166 (omitting pages on Switzerland).

A reading on one of the following topics is required under § 21.

Topics for reading

- (1) Luther's marriage and home life.

Köstlin, *Luther*, 325-335, 534-555. Freytag, *Martin Luther*, 97-112. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 454-481. McGiffert, *Luther*, chs. xix-xx, or in *Century Magazine*, vol. 82, pp. 714-728 (Sept., 1911). Smith, *Luther*, chs. xv, xxxii.

- (2) Luther and the Peasants' War; his attitude toward the peasants; and the effects of the war on the religious development of Germany.

McGiffert, *Martin Luther*, ch. xvii, "The Peasants' War" (substantially the same in *Century Magazine*, vol. 82, pp. 571-576). Luther's pamphlet, "Against the murdering and robbing bands of peasants," is translated in *Crozer Theological Seminary, Historical Leaflets*, no. 4. Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 103-113, 326-339. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, ch. vi.

- (3) Government and worship of the Lutheran Church.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 400-416. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 484-494, 501-506, 515-520. Walker, *Reformation*, 136-143.

- § 21. Recitation on * § 20; *Robinson 405-420; *reading on one of the topics under § 20; *Muir, map 6 (note extent of church lands, colored blue, and the wide extent but scattered situation of lands of Charles V, colored yellow); Introduction p. xii (indicating weaknesses of his dominions), and p. xi for extent of growth of Reformation in Germany at close of 16th century.

§ 22. Zwingli (1484-1531) and the Reformation in Switzerland. (Lecture)

- a. The Swiss Confederation.
 - (1.) Significant characteristics of Switzerland today.
 - (2.) Origin of Confederation.
 - (3.) The political and social conditions in Switzerland at the opening of the 16th Century:
government of the Confederation; forest and city cantons; foreign relations; traffic in mercenaries; social conditions.
 - b. Zwingli's preparation for his work:
ancestry and environment; education; humanist; priest; chaplain in the Italian wars; retirement to Einsiedeln; call to Zürich.
 - c. The Reformation in Switzerland:
Zwingli's methods and influence as people's priest in Zürich; gradual progress of the Reformation in Zürich, 1519-1525; spread of the Zwinglian Reformation in Switzerland; the Marburg Conference with Luther, 1529; comparison of Luther and Zwingli.
 - d. Religious war in Switzerland:
causes of the war between the Protestant and Catholic (Forest) cantons; Zwingli's policy; mistakes of Zürich and the Protestant cantons; renewal of the war; battle of Cappel and death of Zwingli, 1531; Peace of Cappel; character of Zwingli and of the Zwinglian or Swiss Reformation.
- * Robinson, 421-425; *Seebohm, 156-162; *Muir, maps 6, 11a; and *outline map showing for about 1519:
- (1) Lands of the Hapsburgs.
 - (2) The boundary of the Empire.
 - (3) Location of Bavaria, Brandenburg, Saxony, Prussia; and boundaries of Bohemia (see map 18).
 - (4) Boundary of the Swiss Confederation.

Note the physical barriers which mark off and protect Bohemia; the general physical characteristics of Switzerland; and the location of places connected with Swiss Confederation and Zwingli, *e.g.*, the three original forest cantons (Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden), and Zürich, Bern, Geneva.

Optional reading on any one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Conditions in Switzerland before Zwingli.
Jackson, *Zwingli*, introductory ch. on Switzerland by Vincent. Fuller account in Vincent, "Switzerland at the beginning of the 16th Century," *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, Ser. xxii, no. 5 (extra copies reprinted and available).
- (2) Zwingli's early life and his preparation for his work.
Jackson, *Zwingli*, ch. i. Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 24-33.
- (3) The Conference between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg.
Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 637-649.
- (4) Comparison between Luther and Zwingli.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 347-350. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VII, 34-37. Fisher, *Reformation*, 143-147.
- (5) General accounts of Zwingli and Swiss Reformation.
Walker, *Reformation*, 149-180. Dändliker, *History of Switzerland*, 130-145. Fisher, *Reformation*, 136-156. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 458-472.

For a very brief statement as to the modern Swiss system of military training, see *Statesman's Year Book*, under Switzerland. A fuller description, including an English translation of the "Military Constitution of The Swiss Federation", 1907, is in Kuenzli, *Right and Duty, or Citizen and Soldier*; see especially 193-204 for time and method of military instruction.

§ 23. John Calvin (1509-1564) and the Genevan Reformation. (Lecture)

- a. Calvin's life to 1536:
family and environment; comparison with Luther and Zwingli; character; threefold vocational training; the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.
- b. Geneva before Calvin:
threefold government of prince-bishop, *vidomne* (Savoy, 1290-1525), and commune; withdrawal of Duke of Savoy, 1525, and of bishop, 1534; introduction of Reformation; influence of Bern; government and temper of Geneva at Calvin's arrival, 1536; what remained to be done.

c. Geneva and Calvin after 1536:

Calvin's program for a Puritan State in Geneva (creed, catechism, discipline of morals, an organized church, the "Word of God" as a constitution, university education, the unflinching temper); exile of Farel and Calvin, 1538, domestic and foreign troubles of Geneva and recall of Calvin, 1541; Consistory and system of discipline; excommunication; prosecution of heresy; struggles and triumphs of Calvin; institutions established by him; change in the temper of Geneva; limitations of Calvinism.

d. The influence of Calvin and Geneva:

Geneva a Protestant centre; how the *Institutes* of Calvin and the institutions of Geneva spread into France, Germany, Holland, England, Scotland, and America; proportion of Calvinists among American colonists in 17th century; political, social, and economic ideas of Calvinists, and their contribution to liberty and toward making democracy safe for the world.

* Seebohm, 195-199, and *reading on one of the following topics.

Students who can find the time to do so are strongly urged to read topic (1) for this exercise and an additional topic for § 24.

Topics for reading

(1) Selections from Calvin's works.

Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, Bk. IV, ch. xx, §§ 8-16, 29-32, on civil government and the method of checking tyranny; Bk. I, ch. xvi (Providence); or Bk. II, ch. viii, §§ 28-34 (Sunday); or Bk. III, ch. x, "How to use the present life and its comforts." *Penn. Reprints*, III, no. 3, pp. 7-16 (same in the volume *Penn. Reprints* entitled "Reformation.") Robinson, *Readings*, II, 122-134.

(2) Geneva before Calvin.

Foster, *American Historical Review*, VIII, 217-240 (Jan., 1903), "Geneva before Calvin, the Antecedents of a Puritan State" (separate reprints available). Walker, *John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism*, ch. vii.

- (3) Calvin's Programme for Geneva.
Walker, *Calvin*, ch. viii. Foster, *Harvard Theological Review*, I, 391-434 (Oct., 1908), "Calvin's Programme for a Puritan State in Geneva, 1536-1541" (also separate reprints).
 - (4) Organization of the church, and discipline of morals.
Reyburn, *Calvin*, ch. viii. Walker, *Calvin*, 264-280. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VII.
 - (5) The Tragedy of Servetus.
Walker, *Calvin*, 325-344. Emerton, *Harvard Theological Review*, II, 139-160 (April, 1909), "Calvin and Servetus." A fuller account, especially of Servetus' theology, is in Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VII, ch. xvi.
 - (6) General Accounts of Calvin and the Genevan Reformation.
Fisher, *Reformation*, 192-241. Walker, *Reformation*, 235-276. Buisson, in Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 506-526. Fairbairn, in *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 349-376. The two best lives of Calvin in English are by Walker (1906), and Reyburn (1914). The most complete life is by Doumergue, *Jean Calvin: les hommes et les choses de son temps*, 5 vols., elaborately illustrated (1902—). On the political contribution of Calvinists, see Foster, "Political Theories of Calvinists before the Puritan Exodus to America," in *American Historical Review*, XXI, 481-503 (Apr., 1916), (also separate reprints).
- § 24. Recitation on §§ 22-23; *Muir, maps 6, 11a; and *reading on at least one topic under § 23.
Students who can find time to do so are strongly urged to read topic (1) and an additional topic.
- § 25. The Reformation in France. (Recitation)
- a. The beginnings of the Reformation in France, Lefèvre; change in attitude of the crown.
 - b. The parties and the aims of each,—Guises, Catherine de Medici, the Huguenots.
 - c. The religious wars, 1562-1598:
Massacre of Vassy, 1562; Coligny; Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572; Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes, 1598.

- * Robinson, 451-458; *reading on one of the topics below;
 *Muir, map 13b, and Introduction, p. xv, showing
 "the chief recognized places of Protestant worship in the
 reign of Louis XIV." Note the positions of the Huguenot
 cities in Introduction p. xv, and find the same cities on
 map 12 or 13b. In what general parts of France were
 these "chief Protestant centres". Use map 12 in finding
 cities by physical features, and note in what river valleys
 and mountain regions the Protestant centres were. Note
 location of Metz, Toul, Verdun. Why is Verdun of
 especial interest?

Topics for reading

- (1) The influence of Calvin in France, and the organization of
 the French Protestant Church.
 Walker, *Calvin*, 376-388, 406-408. Lindsay, *Reformation
 in the Lands Beyond Germany*, 153-161, 164-169.
 - (2) The massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 Besant, *Coligny*, 197-218. Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 73-
 101. Grant, *French Monarchy*, I, 116-124. Fuller accounts in
 the three following: Baird, *Rise of the Huguenots in France*,
 II, in ch. xviii. Ranke, *History of France*, II, ch. xv
 (latter part). Acton, *The History of Freedom and other
 Essays*, in ch. iv (the view of a modern English Roman
 Catholic).
 - (3) Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes.
Cambridge Modern History, III, 657-663, 675-677. Lavis-
 se et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 273-277, 281-288. Grant,
French Monarchy, I, 173-176.
 - (4) General accounts of the Reformation in France.
 Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 160-179. Walker,
Reformation, 225-232, 408-416, 423-432. Johnson, *Europe
 in the Sixteenth Century*, 387-405. Fisher, *Reformation*,
 in ch. viii. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 270-288.
 Häusser, *Reformation*, 349-374.
- § 26. Written Hour Examination on §§ 13-25 (including lec-
 tures, text-books, map-work, reading, notes and recita-
 tions).

§ 27. The Reform within the Roman Catholic Church; the Jesuits and the Council of Trent. (Lecture)

- a. Recognition by Catholics of need of reform: movement for reform; attempts at reconciliation with Protestants; the Conference at Regensburg (Ratisbon), 1541; reasons for its failure.
- b. The Jesuits, 1540-1773; 1814—: the early life, training and character of Ignatius Loyola; foundation of the Society of Jesus, 1540; its objects and methods; the services of Jesuits as educators, missionaries, explorers, and statesmen; political and moral objections brought against the Jesuits; national exclusions; papal suspension of the order, 1773; comparison of Jesuits and Calvinists.
- c. The Council of Trent, 1545-1563: parties; triumph of the Jesuits; reaction in dogma; reforms in discipline; effect on the Roman Catholic Church; spread of the Counter Reformation.
- d. The Inquisition and the Index.

* Seebohm, 199-208; 212-231 on the "General Results of the Era of the Protestant Revolution" and "Economic Results." A reading on one of the following topics will be required under § 28.

Topics for reading

- (1) Life of Loyola.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 525-549. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, Bk. II, § 4. Hughes, *Loyola*, chs. ii, iii. *The Autobiography of St. Ignatius Loyola*.
- (2) The organization and power of the Jesuits.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 549-563, 606-611. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 652-659. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, Bk. II § 7. Alzog, *Manual of Church History*, III, 373-385. Walker, *Reformation*, 375-392.
- (3) Jesuit schools and scholars.
Hughes, *Loyola*, chs. iv, v. Janssen, *History of the German People*, VIII, 231-249 (Canisius); or IX, 313-347.
- (4) Jesuits as explorers and missionaries.
Parkman, *Pioneers of France in the New World*, ch. v or vi. Parkman, *Jesuits in North America*, chs. ii, xviii.

- (5) The Expulsion of the Jesuits from France.
Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, II, ch. xvii.
- (6) The Council of Trent.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 564-596. Ward, *The Counter Reformation*, ch. iii. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 156-161. Harnack, *History of Dogma*, VII, 35-72. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 1-26. Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy (The Catholic Reaction)*, ch. ii. Alzog, *Church History*, III, 340-360. Janssen, *History of the German People*, VII, 234-272; or VIII, 252-274. Sarpi, *History of the Council of Trent*.
- (7) The Papal Inquisition and the Index.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 597-606. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, in Bk. II. Putnam, *The Censorship of the Church of Rome*, I, 116-139.

§ 28. Philip II of Spain and the Revolt of the Netherlands. (Lecture)

- a. Philip II, 1556-1598:
character; territories; life task; the Spanish Inquisition; Philip the champion of the Roman Catholic Reaction.
- b. The Netherlands:
political, social, and economic conditions in the Netherlands at the accession of Philip II, 1556; differences between the northern and the southern provinces; comparison of antagonists,—Philip and the Dutch.
- c. The revolt of the Netherlands, 1568-1648:
 - (1.) Causes of the revolt:
the political and religious grievances of the Netherlands; protests; insurrection; Alva and the "Council of Blood"; taxes; the threefold cause of the revolt.
 - (2.) The revolt to the death of William the Silent:
failure of William and Louis of Nassau; the Sea Beggars and the capture of Brill; the effect of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572, in the Netherlands; siege of Haarlem and Leyden, 1573-1574; sack of Antwerp; Pacification of Ghent; Union of Utrecht and formation of Dutch Republic, 1579; Declaration of Independence, 1581; assassination of William the Silent, 1584; his character and work.

(3) Later history of the revolt:

Maurice of Nassau; Queen Elizabeth's attitude; the Armada, 1588; the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609, and renewal of the war, 1621; recognition of independence, 1648; reasons for Dutch success; direct and indirect results of the "Eighty Years' War of Liberation," 1568-1648.

* Robinson, 444-451, and *reading on one of the topics under § 27.

§ 29. Recitation on §§ 27-28; including * reading on one of topics below; *Muir, map 6 (note Philip II's European territories, comparing with statement in Robinson 445), map 38a (locate Philip II's colonial possessions, both Spanish and Portuguese after 1580 in America, Africa, India, and the Pacific), map 11a (noting especially location of Holland and Zeeland, Brille, Haarlem, Leyden, Antwerp, Ghent, Utrecht, southern boundary of the Dutch Republic—United Provinces—and who possessed mouth of Scheldt or Schelde river.

Topics for reading

(1) Philip II.

Hume, *Spain, its Greatness and Decay*, ch. v. Hume, in *Cambridge Modern History*, III, ch. xv, "Spain under Philip II." Hume, *Philip II of Spain*, 1-6 and ch. xviii. Lea, "Ethical Values in History," *American Historical Review*, IX, 233-246 (Jan., 1904). The older view of Philip in Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part II, ch. ii, and *History of the United Netherlands*, beginning of ch. i.

(2) The Spanish Inquisition.

Lea, *A History of the Inquisition of Spain* (the standard work on this subject), II, 465-484, "The Inquisitorial Process"; II, 535-568, "Evidence"; III, 1-35, "Torture"; III, 209-229, "The Auto de Fe"; or IV, 504-534 (influence of the inquisition). Lea, *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*, 299-317, "The Philippines." Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part II, ch. iii.

- (3) Political, social, and economic conditions in the Netherlands before the Revolt.
Blok, *History of the People of the Netherlands*, II, ch. xii, "Commerce and Industry," or ch. xiii, "City and Country."
- (4) William the Silent.
Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part VI, ch. vi. Putnam, *William the Silent*. Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 254-270. Harrison, *William the Silent*, 208-211 and ch. xii.
- (5) The siege of Leyden.
Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part IV, ch. ii.
- (6) General accounts of the revolt of the Netherlands.
Fisher, *Reformation*, ch. ix. Walker, *Reformation*, 416-430. Creighton, *Age of Elizabeth*, 90-101, 115-125, 149-158. *Cambridge Modern History*, III, ch. vi, vii, or xix. Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, ch. viii (first part).

§ 30. Henry VIII (1509-1547), and the Reformation in England. (Recitation)

- a. Henry VIII's marriage with Catherine of Aragon; his foreign policy; reasons for change of policy, 1527.
- b. The divorce case of Catherine of Aragon.
- c. The revolt from Rome; Act of Supremacy, 1534, and the peculiar character of the English Reformation.
- d. The character and death of Sir Thomas More.
- e. Dissolution of the monasteries; Tyndale's translation of the Bible.
- f. Henry VIII's character.

*Seeböhm, 167-193; *Muir, map 30, what general impression is given as to the number and importance of the monasteries? Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Sir Thomas More.
More, *Utopia*, in Bk. I, part on conditions in England (laws, soldiers, agriculture, education); or Bk. II, section on warfare, or on religions in Utopia. *Penn. Reprints*, I, no. I, 8-16. Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. VI, sect. 4 (latter part).

(2) Erasmus.

Erasmus, *Praise of Folly* (extracts in Robinson, *Readings*, II, 41-46). Seebohm, *Oxford Reformers*, 186-205. Emerson, *Desiderius Erasmus*, ch. v (illustrated).

§ 31. England under Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, 1547-1603. (Recitation)

a. Protestantism under Edward VI, 1547-1553.

b. The Catholic Reaction under Mary Tudor, 1553-1558.

c. England under Elizabeth, 1558-1603.

(1.) The settlement of the church question.

(2.) Elizabeth's foreign policy,—relations with Scotland, the Netherlands, and Spain.

(3.) Elizabeth's character, and her services to England.

* Robinson, 434-436, 458-464; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

(1) Elizabeth.

Creighton, *The Age of Elizabeth*, 128-148, "Elizabeth and Home Affairs"; "Elizabeth's Court and Ministers." Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vii, sect. 3, "Elizabeth, 1558-1560." Beesly, *Elizabeth*, ch. xii, "Last Years and Death." Channing, *History of the United States*, I, ch. V, "The English Seamen." Sidney Lee, in *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 328-363, "The Last Years of Elizabeth."

(2) Drake's Voyage around the World, 1577-1580.

SOURCES.—The contemporary narrative by Francis Pretty is in Hakluyt, *Voyages*, XI, 101-132, (11 vol. ed., 1904). Same reprinted with modernized spelling in Payne, *Voyages of the Elizabethan Seaman*, 145-169. Selections in Hart, *American History told by Contemporaries*, I, 81-88; and in Lee, *Source Book of English History*, 319-325.

MODERN WORKS.—A full account of Drake's Voyage is in Corbett, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, I, chs. viii-x. Froude, *English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century*, Lect. iv.

(3) The Spanish Armada.

Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vii, sect.

6, "The Armada, 1572-1588." Laughton, in *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 302-316. Channing, *History of the United States*, I, 130-140, 142, note iv. Motley, *History of the United Netherlands*, II, ch. xix. A full account is in Corbett, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, II, see especially ch. vi, "The Fleets in Contact."

(4) The England of Elizabeth.

SOURCES.—Harrison, *Elizabethan England*. Extracts from Harrison in Hart, *American History told by Contemporaries*, I, 145-152.

MODERN WORKS.—Creighton, *The Age of Elizabeth*, 199-226, "English Life in Elizabeth's Reign," "Elizabethan Literature." Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vii, sect 5, "The England of Elizabeth."

Optional reading, historical novel: Kingsley, *Westward, Ho!*

§ 32. The struggle in England for Constitutional Government, 1603-1688. (Recitation)

- a. James I, 1603-1625,—idea of the divine right of kings, foreign policy.
- b. Charles I, 1625-1649:
his disagreement with Parliament and the Puritans; attempts at personal government; the Civil War; execution of Charles I.
- c. Oliver Cromwell; Commonwealth and Protectorate.
- d. The Restoration, 1660; reigns of Charles II and James II.
- e. The Revolution of 1688; accession of William III; the Declaration of Rights.

*Robinson, ch. xxx; *Muir, map 31a, compare with map 31b. What region controlled by Parliament during the war? Where is the Eastern Association? What regions gained by Parliament by 1645? What regions remained loyal to king?

Topics for optional reading

(1) The origin and nature of the English Puritans.

Gardiner, *Puritan Revolution*, 1-6, 13-17; compare with Firth, *Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England*, 10-11.

(2) Puritan opposition to arbitrary government.

Channing, *History of the United States*, I, ch. x, "The Beginnings of New England." Gardiner, *Cromwell's Place in History*, Lect. i, "The Puritan and Constitutional Opposition." Borgeaud, *Rise of Modern Democracy in Old and New England*, ch. i, "Puritanism and the English Revolution," Morley, *Cromwell*, 42-60, "Puritanism and the Double Issue."

(3) Oliver Cromwell.

Carlyle, *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Letters 29 (battle of Naseby) and 140 (battle of Dunbar); Speech V (to Parliament, 1656). Gardiner, *Cromwell's Place in History*, Lect. vi.

§ 33. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648. (Lecture)

- a. Causes of the Thirty Years' War.
- b. The Bohemian and Palatinate Period, 1618-1623:
the Bohemian revolution; the fate of Bohemia and of the "Winter King."
- c. The Danish period, 1625-1629:
interests of Denmark in the Thirty Years' War; the Emperor's critical position in 1626; rise of Wallenstein; the Edict of Restitution, 1629; Wallenstein's enemies and his dismissal, 1630.
- d. The Swedish period, 1630-1635:
Gustavus Adolphus as champion of Protestantism; battle of Breitenfeld, 1631, and Gustavus' advance into Southern Germany; reappearance of Wallenstein; battle of Lützen, 1632; Wallenstein's intrigues and assassination, 1634.
- e. The Swedish-French period, 1635-1648:
Richelieu's intervention in the Thirty Years' War; universal longing for peace; the obstacles to a settlement.
- f. The Peace of Westphalia, 1648:
the religious settlement; the territorial changes (Sweden, Brandenburg, ecclesiastical lands, France, United Netherlands, Switzerland); the constitutional changes in the Empire; social and economic results of the war.

*Robinson, 465-474; * Muir, map 7, (compared with map 6). Introduction, p. xi. As you read the account in Robinson, get the locations of places and territories from the atlas, e.g., Donauwörth, Bavaria (map 19c); Lower or Electoral Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Bohemia (map 19b); Magdeburg, Bremen, Breitenfeld, Lützen, Munich, Alsace, Swedish Pomerania (map 7); Note two gains of Brandenburg (Eastern Pomerania and Magdeburg), on map 20a. From Introduction p. xi, answer these questions: What countries or regions remained Protestant after 1648? What remained Catholic? What change had taken place in religious conditions in Bavaria and Hapsburg lands since about 1600 as shown in two maps pp. xi, xii? Read the descriptive matter, Introduction pp. xii-xiii, on "Europe at the Peace of Westphalia."

A reading from one of the following topics will be required under § 34.

Topics for reading

- (1) The causes of the Thirty Years' War.

Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, ch. xvii. Gardiner, *The Thirty Years' War*, 1-30. Gardiner, *History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War*, III, ch. xxix.

- (2) Gustavus Adolphus in Germany.

Gardiner, *Thirty Years' War*, 136-162. Häusser, *Reformation*, 458-482. Gindely, *History of the Thirty Years' War*, II, 39-46, 73-85, 139-147. *Cambridge Modern History*, IV, ch. vi.

- (3) The Battle of Breitenfeld.

Dodge, *Gustavus Adolphus*, chs. xix, xx (an account by a military critic). Fletcher, *Gustavus Adolphus*, ch. xi.

- (4) The career of Wallenstein.

Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 457-484. Gindely, *History of the Thirty Years' War*, II, 159-188. Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, 69-81, 95-104. Schiller's *Wallenstein* is an interesting drama dealing with this subject.

- (5) The effects of the war on Germany.

Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. on "The Peace of Westphalia: Last Stage in the Decline of the Empire." Trench, *Gustavus Adolphus*, Lect. iii, or iv. Gardiner, *Thirty Years' War*, 209-216. *Cambridge Modern History*, IV, 410-425.

- § 34. Recitation on * § 33; *reading on one of the topics under § 33; *Muir, map 7 (compare with map 6), 19b, 19c, 20a, Introduction, pp. xii-xiii, with review of map study indicated under § 33.

CH. III FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,
1648-1789

§ 35. Growth of the Power of the French Monarchy under Henry IV and Louis XIII. (Lecture)

- a. Henry IV, 1589-1610:
 - leadership of the Huguenots; fight for the crown (Ivry); acceptance of Catholicism; Edict of Nantes and Treaty of Vervins, 1598; internal policy of Henry IV and Sully; foreign policy; assassination of Henry; his character; his influence on the French Monarchy.
- b. Louis XIII (1610-1643) and Richelieu.
 - (1.) Regency of Marie de Medici and the favorites; States-General, 1614.
 - (2.) Richelieu's character; relations with Louis XIII; fundamental aims of his policy for France.
 - (3.) Richelieu's administration:
 - revolt of the Huguenots; siege of La Rochelle, 1627-8; his treatment of the Huguenots; the nobles; the *intendants*; centralization of power in the hands of the crown; defects of Richelieu's administration; immediate and later results of his administration to France.

*Outline map showing the names and boundaries of Spain, Spanish Netherlands, United Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, Lower Palatinate, Bohemia, Electorate of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Duchy of Prussia, after 1648 and indicating also the territorial changes effected by the Peace of Westphalia. See Muir, maps 7 (compared with 6), 19b, 19c, and 20a (gains of Brandenburg). For physical features and so-called natural frontiers of France see Muir, map 12.

A reading on at least one of the following topics will be required under § 36.

Topics for reading

- (1) The religious settlement under Henry IV.
Baird, *The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre*, II, ch. xiv (latter part). *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 657-660, 675-677. Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 328-346.
- (2) The reforms of Henry IV and the Duke of Sully (Maximilian de Béthune, Baron de Rosny).
Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 347-368. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 313-323. Sully, *Memoirs*, in Bk. xxx, on "The Great Design" (vol. V, 76-100, ed. 1817; vol. VI, 69-92, ed. 1778). Kitchin, *History of France*, II, 450-465.
- (3) Character of Henry IV.
Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, in chs. v, vi, or ix. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, in ch. xxxvi.
- (4) Richelieu's treatment of the Huguenots.
Perkins, *Richelieu*, ch. iv. Grant, *French Monarchy*, I, 210-220.
Baird, *The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, I, ch. vi (latter part). Kitchin, *History of France*, III, 14-30. Gardiner, *History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War*, VI, in ch. lx (the Duke of Buckingham's attempt to relieve La Rochelle), or in ch. lxv (the assassination of Buckingham and the fall of La Rochelle).
- (5) Richelieu's administration.
Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, 132-153. Grant, *French Monarchy*, I, 257-262. Lodge, *Richelieu*, ch. viii. Perkins, *Richelieu*, ch. ix (especially latter part). *Cambridge Modern History*, IV, 128-137, 152-157. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 347-360, 372-3.
- (6) General accounts.
Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 177-201. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 316-336 (Henry IV), or 336-359 (Louis XIII and Richelieu).

§ 36. Recitation on * §35 and *reading on at least one topic under § 35; *Muir, maps 7, 12, (for physical features), 19c, 13c, noting acquisitions under Henry IV, and Louis XIII.

§ 37. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 1643-1715:

I. Louis' Wars and Foreign Policy. (Lecture)

- a. Louis XIV's minority, 1643-1661:
Mazarin chief minister,—his task; the *Parlement of Paris* and the Wars of the Frondes.
- b. France at Louis' accession in 1661:
extent of French territory after the gains at Treaty of Westphalia (1648) and the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659); Louis' ambitions.
- c. Louis' wars and aggressions, 1667-1713.
 - (1.) War for the Spanish Netherlands, 1667-1668, and its results.
 - (2.) The war against the Dutch, 1672-1678; acquisition of Franche Comté, 1678; occupation of Strasburg and Lorraine.
 - (3.) War of the League of Augsburg¹, 1689-1697:
causes of the war; members of the League; Louis' mistake; part played by William III of Orange; Treaty of 1697.
 - (4.) War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-1713:
the question of the Spanish succession in 1700; the coalition against France; English victories; Treaty of Utrecht, 1713,—losses of France and Spain, gains of England, Austria, and Savoy; colonial questions.
- d. France at the close of Louis' reign:
exhaustion of France in 1715; results to France of Louis' policy.

- 1 The War of the League of Augsburg is the first war in the so-called "Second Hundred Years' War between England and France." (See Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Lecture ii.)

"The Second Hundred Years' War between England and France," 1689-1815

In Europe	In America
[1] War of League of Augsburg	1689-1697 King William's War
[2] War of the Spanish Succession	1702-1713 Queen Anne's War
[3] War of the Austrian Succession	1740-1748 King George's War, 1744-1748
[4] Seven Years' War	1756-1763 French and Indian War, 1754-1763
[5] American War	1775-1783 American Revolution
[6] War against the French Revolution and Napoleon	1793-1802
[7] War against Napoleon	1803-1815 War of 1812 with Great Britain

* Robinson, ch. xxxi. Optional reading on one of the topics under § 39.

§ 38. Recitation on * § 37; *outline map showing important changes in the French frontier during reigns of Henry IV and Louis XIII; principal states of Europe about 1740, including the chief divisions of Italy; and *map-quizz on (*Muir, map 13b) the principal states of Europe in 1740, including the chief divisions of Italy; (*Muir, map 8) and the changes at Treaty of Utrecht in Europe (compare map 7 with map 8 and use map in Robinson, p. 506) and in America (*Muir, map 39a).

**§ 39. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 1643-1715;
II. France under Louis XIV. (Recitation)**

- a. Louis and his government:
Louis' personal characteristics; his ideas of government; different attitude of English and French toward absolute monarchy.
- b. Louis and his court:
Louis' position in France; Versailles and the court of Louis XIV; art and literature in Louis' reign.
- c. The work of Colbert, Controller-General, 1662-1683:
Colbert's financial reforms; his industrial and commercial policy; the benefits and dangers of the Mercantile System (see topic 4).

d. Louis' religious policy:

policy toward the Huguenots; Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685; results of the Revocation in France and other lands.

*Reading on one of the topics below, and review of *Robinson 495-501 and 504-505.

Topics for reading

- (1) Louis XIV's character and abilities.
Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. v. Hassall, *Louis XIV*, ch. iii.
- (2) Court life at Versailles in the age of Louis XIV.
Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. v. Hassall, *Louis XVI*, ch. xi. Taine, *Ancient Régime*, 86-90, 96-97, 100-109.
Numerous illustrations of scenes described in above references may be found in Parmentier, *Album Historique*, III, 127-146.
- (3) Colbert's economic policy.
Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, ch. ix. Grant, *French Monarchy*, II, 6-14. Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. iv. Sargent, *Colbert*, ch. iv, "Foreign Trade." Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VI, 223-243. Grant, in *Cambridge Modern History*, V, 5-17. Stephens, *Lectures on the History of France*, 613-630.
- (4) Advantages and disadvantages of the Mercantile System.
Schmoller, *Historical Significance of the Mercantile System*, 48-64.
- (5) The government and commercial prosperity of the Dutch Republic before the wars with France.
Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, 213-233. Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1663-1783*, 52-57, 67-69, 95-101. Lefèvre-Pontalis, *John De Witt*, I, 7-32.
- (6) The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; causes and effects.
Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. vi. Grant, *French Monarchy*, II, 57-69. Baird, *The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, II, ch. xii. Kitchin, *His-*

tory of France, III, 230-237. *Cambridge Modern History*, V, 19-26. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VI, 279-302. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, in ch. xlvii. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 287-293.

- (7) "The Second Hundred Years' War between England and France."
Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Lect. ii.
- (8) France at the close of the reign of Louis XIV.
Kitchin, *History of France*, III, 343-359. Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. ix.
- (9) Canadian Feudalism as an example of "the spirit and the faults of the administration of Louis XIV."
Parkman, *The Old Régime in Canada*, read the first page of the preface, and then ch. xviii and see how Canadian Feudalism illustrates the quotation from De Tocqueville in the preface.

§ 40. The Rise of Russia. (Recitation)

- a. Russia before Peter the Great.
- b. Peter the Great, 1672 (1689)-1725:
tasks; policy; character; travels; reforms.
- c. Rivalry with Sweden:
Charles XII (1697-1718),—Narva, 1700, Pultava, 1709;
territories gained by Russia.
- d. Catherine the Great, 1762-1796:
character; partitions of Poland; territories gained by
Russia on the Black Sea.

*Robinson, 509-515; *Hazen, *Modern European History*, 17-25;
*Muir, map 22; (be able to give the territorial gains of Russia during this period, 1689-1796; for partitions of Poland, see Hazen, 30); *reading, one of the following references:

Motley, *Peter the Great*, first part (7-27 of the Maynard, Merrill edition).

Robinson, *Readings*, II, 302-312. (Read 303-304 critically. Why does Motley (p. 23) describe as "egregiously foolish" these remarks of Burnet?)

Hayes, Political and Social History of Modern Europe, I, ch. xi.
(Students are urged to read Motley—not only the pages required, but the whole essay.)

§ 41. The Development of Prussia to 1786. (Lecture)

- a. The beginnings of Brandenburg-Prussia.
- b. The character and aims of the Hohenzollerns.
- c. The Great Elector, 1640-1688:
administration; economic reforms; territorial gains.
- d. The characteristic features of Prussian history to 1786.

*Robinson, 515-516. *Hand in outline map showing the expansion of Brandenburg-Prussia to 1795, including the following features: the territories of the Great Elector in 1640; the gains of Brandenburg at the Peace of Westphalia; the gains between 1688 and 1740; the gains of Frederick the Great; and the Prussian gains by the last two partitions of Poland; also, the following places,—Berlin, Danzig, Königsberg, Rossbach, Leuthen. Use Muir map 20a, Hazen 30, 14.

§ 42. Prussia to 1740. (Recitation)

- a. Brandenburg and Prussia to 1640.
- b. The Great Elector, 1640-1688.
 - (1.) His territories:
Brandenburg, Prussia, Cleves; importance of their geographical position; gains in 1648; wars with Poland, Louis XIV, Sweden.
 - (2.) His internal policy:
absolutism and centralization; encouragement of agriculture and industry; reception of the French Huguenots.
- c. Frederick I, King in Prussia (1701), 1688-1713.
- d. Frederick William I, 1713-1740.
character, territorial gains, army; the youth of Frederick the Great.

*Review of § 41; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) General account of the rise of Prussia to 1740.
Longman, *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, 3-26.
- (2) Administration and reforms of the Great Elector.
Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 12-29.
- (3) Frederick the Great's father, Frederick William I.
Macaulay, *An Essay on Frederick the Great*, first part, (9-27 of Maynard, Merrill edition). Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, Bk. IV, chs. iii, iv. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, ch. iii. It is interesting and valuable to compare the accounts of Carlyle and Macaulay with that of Henderson.

§ 43. Prussia under Frederick the Great, 1740-1786. (Recitation)

- a. War of the Austrian Succession, (the Silesian Wars), 1740-1748:
Austria in 1740; the Pragmatic Sanction; alliance with France; England's part in the war; Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- b. The Diplomatic Revolution, 1748-1756:
the system of alliances in the 18th century; Frederick's dangerous position; outbreak of the war between England and France (the French and Indian War); alliance between Austria and France, England and Prussia; importance of the Diplomatic Revolution.
- c. The Seven Years' War (French and Indian War), 1756-1763:
Frederick's occupation of Saxony; the campaign of 1757, Rossbach and Leuthen; peace with Russia, 1762; the Peace of Hubertsburg (the Treaty of Paris); results of the war for Germany.
- d. Frederick the Great in time of peace:
his character and his friends; Voltaire; internal reforms; first Partition of Poland, 1772; the "enlightened despots,"—Frederick the Great, Catherine II, Joseph II of Austria; position of Prussia in 1786.

* Robinson, 517-522; *Hazen, 9-17; *review map work assigned in § 41; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Campaign of 1757.
Longman, *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, 106-115, 118-135. *Cambridge Modern History*, VI, 255-276.
- (2) Frederick the Great in time of peace (character, friends, and administration).
Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 182-204. Macaulay, *Essay on Frederick the Great*, (Maynard, Merrill edition), 41-65.
- (3) The reforms of Frederick the Great.
Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, Bk. XXI, ch. ii, "Repairing a Ruined Prussia."
- (4) The Enlightened Despots of the 18th century.
Robinson and Beard, *The Development of Modern Europe*, I, ch. x.
- (5) General account of the rise of Prussia.
Hayes, *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, I, 347-362.

§ 44. The Expansion of England to the Close of the 18th Century. (Recitation)

- a. Union of England and Scotland, 1707; accession of the House of Hanover; beginning of cabinet government; character of English wars in the 18th century.
- b. Struggle for India:
territorial extent of India; political conditions at the opening of the 18th century; English and French settlements; policy of Dupleix; Sepoys; the Black Hole of Calcutta; Clive and the Battle of Plassey, 1757; Warren Hastings.
- c. Struggle for North America:
motives of English settlers; rivalry with French; "Second Hundred Years' War between England and France" (cf. 37, note 1); English gains by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; Peace of Paris, 1763; revolt of the American colonies; their alliance with France; treaty of peace, 1783.

*Robinson, ch. xxxiii; *Muir, maps 41a, b, c, d, 42, 43, 45a;
*reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) The policy of Dupleix and the failure of the French to support him.

Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, I, in ch. ix. *English Historical Review*, I, 699-713 (Oct. 1886). Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 481-488.

- (2) Robert Clive.

Macaulay, *Essays*, Essay on Clive (the middle third of the Essay, beginning with the Black Hole affair). Wilson, *Lord Clive*, ch. vi, "Plassey." Longman, *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, 190-211. Lecky, *History of England in the 18th century*, III, 513-533. (Other accounts in Seeley, *Expansion of England*; Frazer, *British India*; *Dictionary of National Biography*, article on Clive.)

- (3) Warren Hastings.

Macaulay, *Essays*. Essays on Hastings (first quarter of Essay). G. W. Hastings, *A Vindication of Warren Hastings*, ch. viii, "Summary."

- (4) Comparison of English colonial policy with that of Holland, Spain, and France.

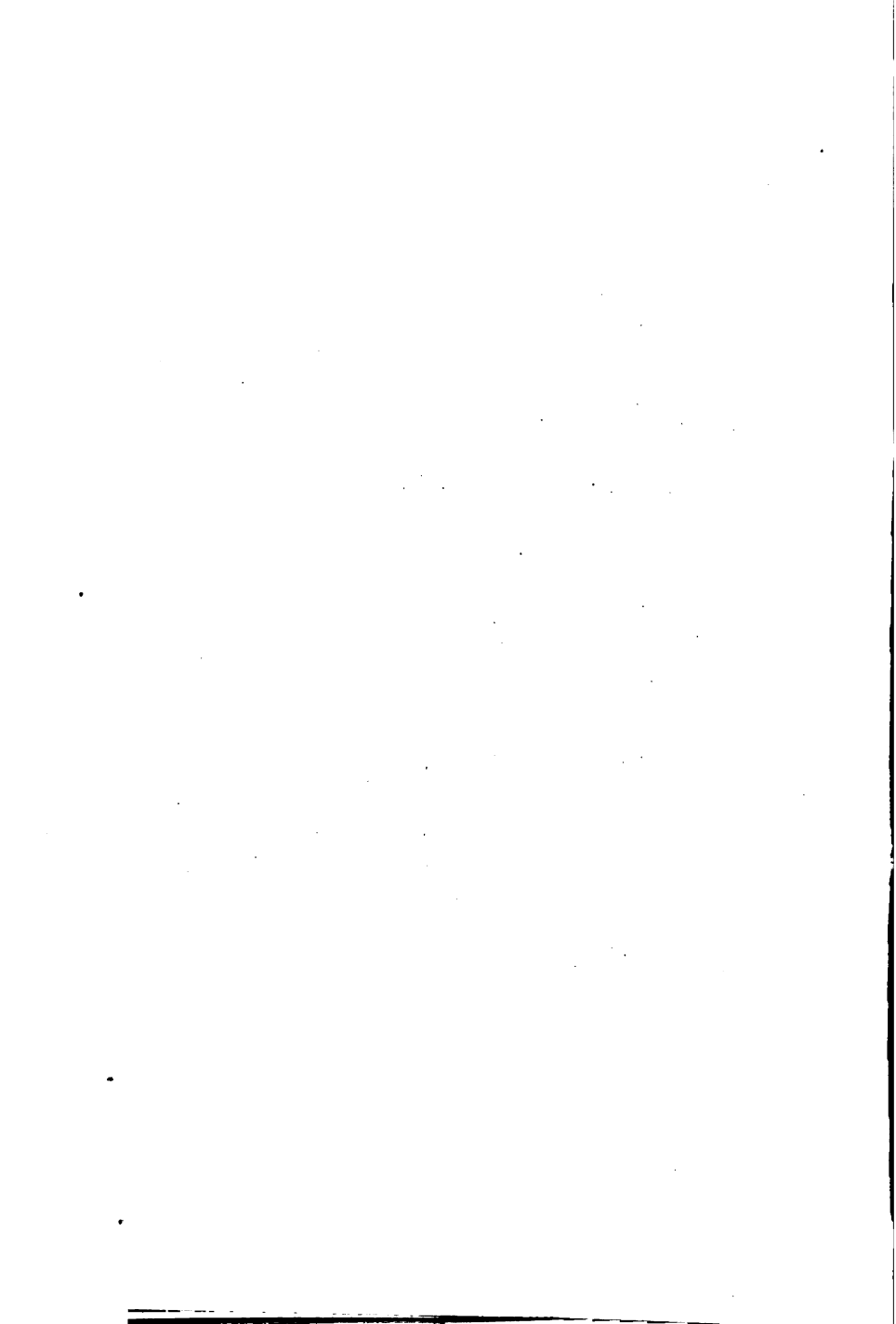
Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Lect. iv, "The Old Colonial System." Egerton, *The Origin and Growth of the English Colonies*, in chs. iii, iv.

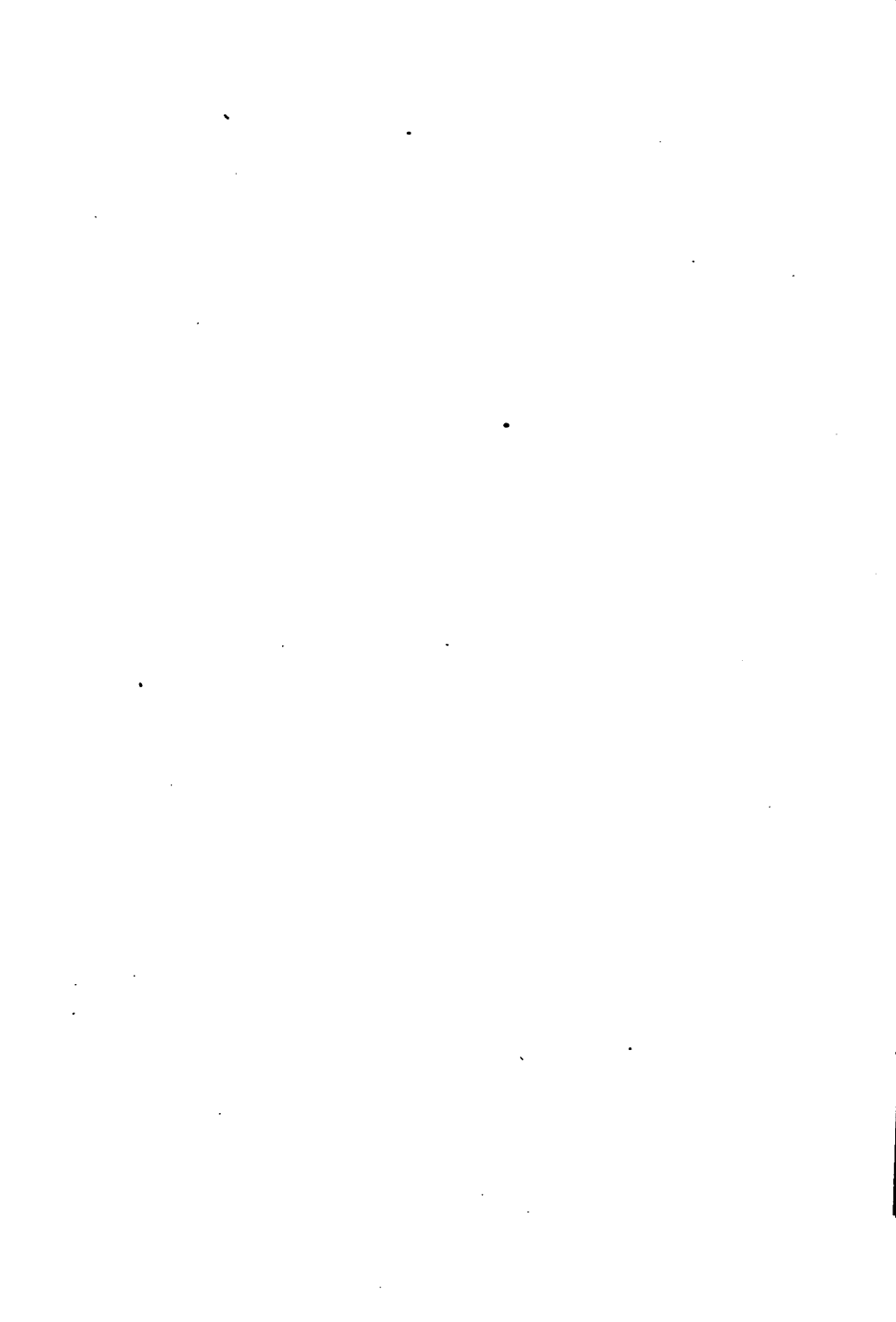
- (5) General Accounts of the Struggle for India.

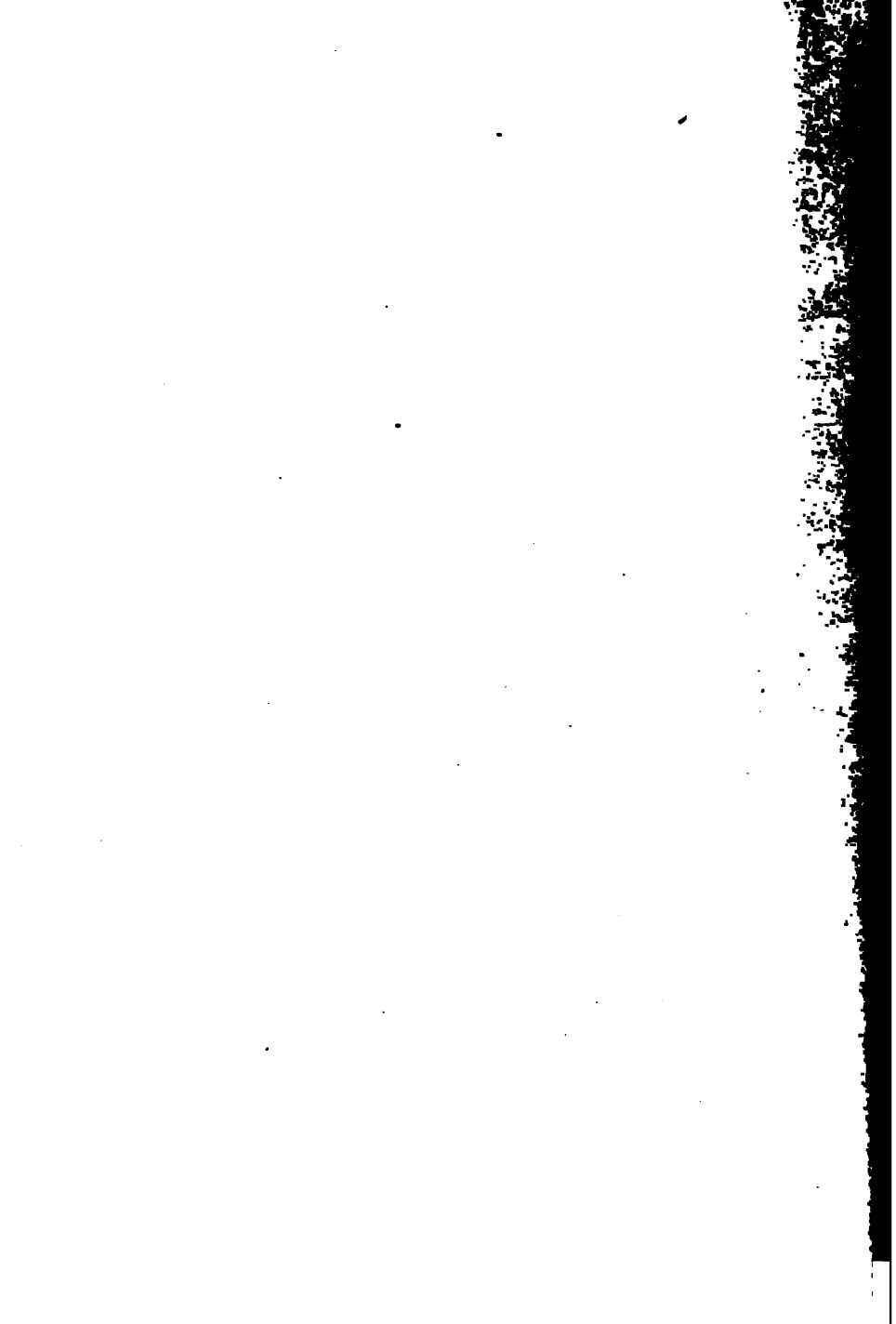
Robinson and Beard, *Development of Modern Europe*, I, 87-100. Gibbins, *History of Commerce in Europe*, Bk. III, in chs. i-iii, parts relating to England. *Cambridge Modern History*, VI, in ch. xv (2).

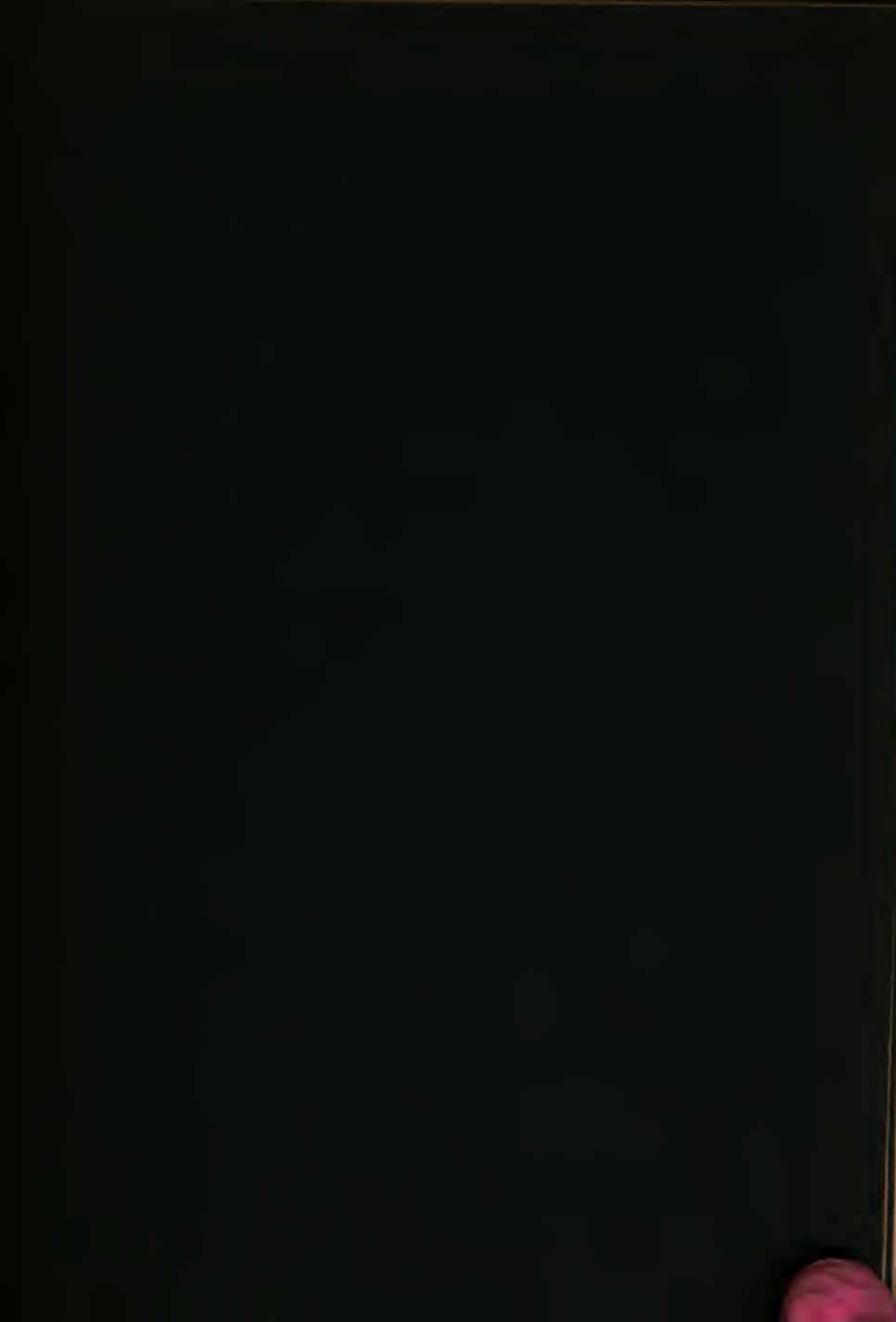
§ 45. Review.

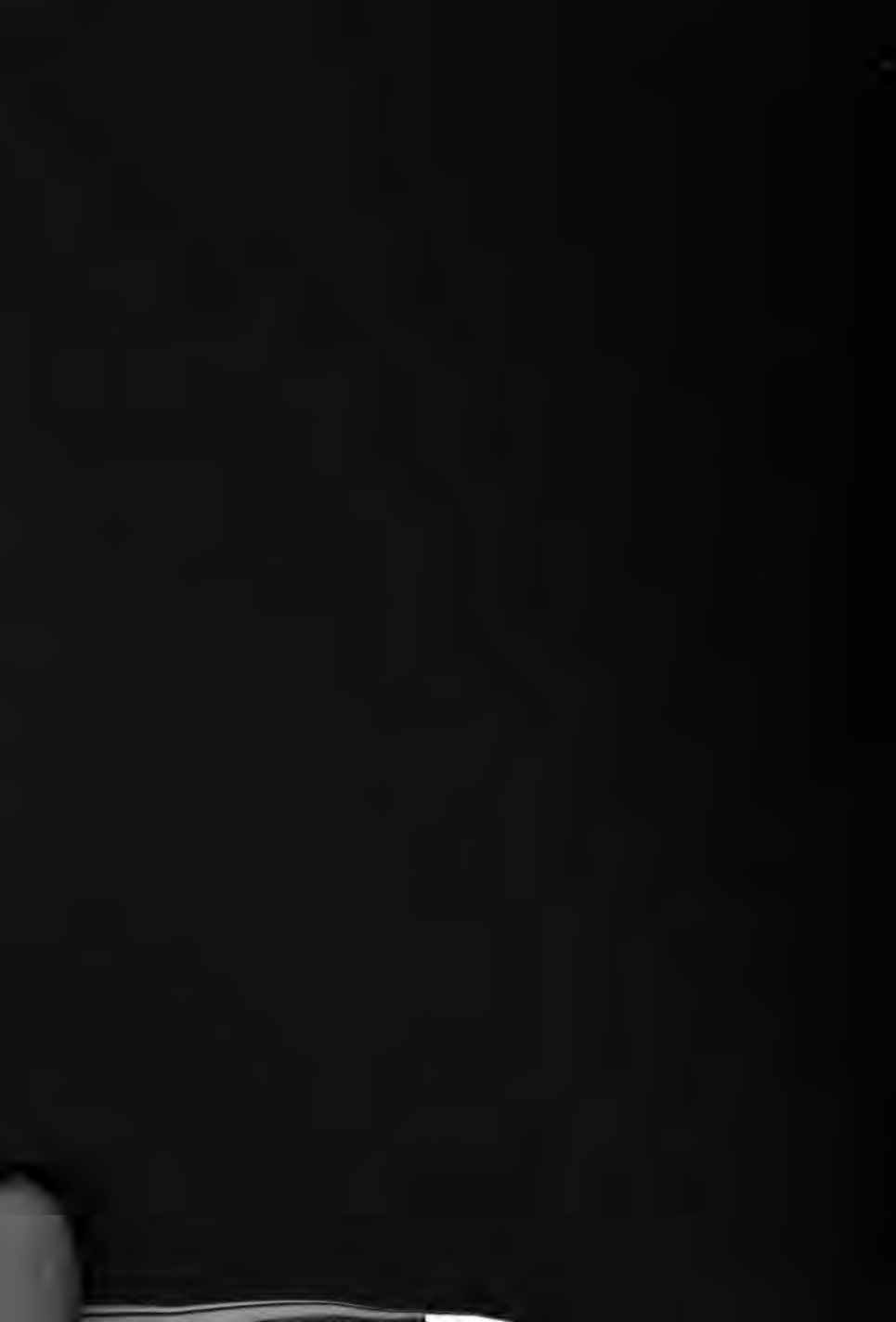
*Work as assigned.











A SYLLABUS

MODERN HISTORY

1500-1920

PART II 1789-1920

H. D. PORTER F. M. ANDERSON
C. R. LINGLIE W. H. DASYL

MAHOVID, N. S.

1920



Albert Bushnell Shaw
with the compliments of the authors
A SYLLABUS *especially*
H.D. F. & F.M.A.

OF

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PART II. 1789-1920

BY

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A SYLLABUS OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART II.—1789-1920.

CH. IV. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON, 1789-1815.

§ 1. Europe on the Eve of the French Revolution. (Lecture)

- a. The "Enlightened Despots",—Frederick the Great, Catherine II, Joseph II.
- b. The Empire,—the phenomenal rise of Prussia and the decline of Austria.
- c. The end of Poland.
- d. Italy, a "geographical expression".
- e. Spain, a decadent nation.
- f. France and the impending conflict.
- g. England after the American Revolution; the Industrial Revolution.
- h. European colonies.
- i. Characteristics of the "Old Régime".

*Hazen, *Modern European History*, ch. i, especially 1-9, 25-30.

*(Pages 9-25 in review.) *Compare maps of Europe in 1740 and 1789; maps in Hazen and in Muir, 8 (for 1740).

**NOTE—The Syllabus marks out the work of the course, dividing that work into 45 sections each marked thus, §. Each section represents an exercise; and each exercise is indicated as a lecture or a recitation.*

The asterisk () indicates required work, which may be tested by a written quiz at any exercise, whether recitation or lecture.*

The atlas should be used regularly in preparation for an exercise, and when it is marked with an asterisk () should be brought to the recitation.*

The following are the required text-books for the course, Part II, second semester:

Muir, Ramsay, *New School Atlas of Modern History*. 1911 Edition
N. Y. (Cited as Muir.)

Hazen, C. D. *Modern European History*. N. Y. 1917.

§ 2. The Old Régime in France. (Recitation)

- a. Importance of the French Revolution.
- b. Characteristics of the Old Régime in France.
 - (1) The monarchy.
 - (2) Political and economic confusion.
 - (3) The privileged orders,—the church and the nobility.
 - (4) The Third Estate.
 - (5) Restrictions upon liberty.
- c. Influence of the philosophers and other writers.

*Review § 1; *Hazen, *Modern European History*, ch. ii; *Muir, map 13 e.

§ 3. The Beginnings of the French Revolution, 1789. (Recitation)

- a. Character of the rulers, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.
- b. Policy of the finance ministers,—Turgot, Necker, Calonne.
- c. The position and action of the *Parlement* of Paris.
- d. The Estates General:
 - its character; the *cahiers*; victory of the Third Estate; Mirabeau.
- e. The Estates General becomes the National or Constituent Assembly:
 - the fall of the Bastille, 14th of July, 1789; abolition of feudal dues, August 4, 1789; intrigues of the court; march to Versailles, October 5-6, 1789; the court and Assembly established at Paris.

*Hazen, ch. iii.

§ 4. The Making of the Constitution, 1789-1791. (Recitation)

- a. The Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- b. The Constitution:
 - provision for government; power of the legislature; reorganization of France; defects of the Constitution.

- c. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy and the reorganization of the Church:
confiscation of church lands; *assignats*,—importance and effects.
- d. The flight to Varennes and its results.
- e. Importance of the work of the National or Constituent Assembly.

*Hazen, ch. iv; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) The Declaration of the Rights of Man.
Anderson, *Documents*, 58-60. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, I, 259-262. Jellinek, *The Declaration of the Rights of Man*, chs. iv-v (comparing the French Declaration with the Declaration, or Bill of Rights, in the state constitutions in the United States).
- (2) The Constitution of 1791.
Anderson, *Documents*, especially 60-65. Mathews, *French Revolution*, 150-165.
- (3) The Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
Robinson, *Readings*, II, 423-427, 441-442. Stephens, *French Revolution*, I, 291-309.
- (4) The flight to Varennes.
Aulard, *French Revolution*, I, 260-274. Belloc, *High Lights of the French Revolution*, Part II. Fling, *Source Problems on the French Revolution*, Problem IV.

§ 5. The attempt at Constitutional Monarchy; the Legislative Assembly, 1791-1792. (Recitation)

- a. Growing distrust of the monarchy; the non-juring clergy; the royalist emigration.
- b. The Declaration of Pillnitz, August 27, 1791.
- c. Causes of friction,—the *émigrés*, the empire, the abolition of feudalism.
- d. Political Clubs,—Jacobin, Cordelier.
- e. Growth of radicalism,—the Girondists.

- f. Beginning of foreign war, April, 1792,—causes and importance.
- g. Insurrection of June 20, 1792, and the Duke of Brunswick's manifesto.
- h. Insurrection of August 10, 1792; the September massacres, and the end of the monarchy.

*Hazen, ch. v.

§ 6. The First French Republic: the Convention (1) 1792-1794. (Recitation)

- a. France a republic, September, 1792.
- b. Parties and leaders in the Convention.
- c. The trial and execution of Louis XVI, 1793.
- d. Strife within the Convention,—expulsion of the Girondists.
- e. Constitution of 1793,—its suspension.
- f. The Reign of Terror, June, 1793 to July, 1794:
 - (1) Foreign and Civil war.
 - (2) The Committee of Public Safety.
 - (3) The Revolutionary Tribunal.
 - (4) Overthrow of Robespierre.

*Hazen, 120-146; *a reading will be required either on one of the following topics at this exercise, or on one of the topics under §7 at that exercise.

Topics for reading.

- (1) The establishment of the republic.
Aulard, *French Revolution*, II, 144-158. Mathews, *French Revolution*, 207-223.
- (2) The trial and execution of Louis XVI.
Carlyle, *French Revolution*, II, Bk. IV, chs. vi-viii. Belloc, *High Lights of the French Revolution*, Part V.
- (3) The Reign of Terror.
Mathews, *French Revolution*, 224-251. Stephens, *French Revolution*, II, in ch. x, especially 333-340, 344-361. Carlyle, *French Revolution*, II, Bk. VII, "Terror the Order of the Day", (first part).

§ 7. The First French Republic: the Convention (II) 1794-1795. (Recitation)

- a. The Thermidorian reaction.
- b. Temporary triumph of radicalism,—Robespierre.
- c. The Constitution of 1795,—the Directory.
- d. Achievements of the Convention.

*Hazen, 146-150; *reading on one of the following topics required of students who have not read on one topic under §6.

Topics for reading.

- (1) Robespierre and his overthrow.
Mathews, *French Revolution*, 252-265. Aulard, *French Revolution*, III, 192-202. Morley, *Miscellanies*, I, essay on Robespierre, especially 117-132. Stephens, *French Revolution*, II, 288-294, 321-335.
- (2) Reaction after the overthrow of Robespierre.
Mathews, *French Revolution*, 266-285.
- (3) The Constitution of the Year III (1795).
Aulard, *French Revolution*, III, 292-304. Bourne, *Revolutionary Period*, 223-231.

§ 8. The First Republic: the Directory (III), 1795-1799; Bonaparte to 1799. (Recitation)

- a. The rise of Napoleon,—his character and ambitions.
- b. Napoleon's Italian campaign of 1796-1797.
 - (1) Method of campaign; battles.
 - (2) Treaty of Campo Formio.
 - (3) Napoleon the Plunderer.
- c. Campaign in Egypt, 1798-1799.
- d. The *coup d'état* of 1799; the Consulate and the new constitution.

*Hazen, ch. vii; *Muir, Introduction p. xvi, lower figure, and p. xxiii, lower figure.

§ 9. The Consulate, 1799-1804. (Recitation)

- a. The Constitution of the Year VIII (1799).
- b. Second Italian campaign.

- c. Treaty of Amiens, 1802.
- d. Nature of Napoleon's government.
- e. Reorganization of French institutions,—the Concordat, the Code, the Legion of Honor, education.
- f. Execution of the Duc d'Enghien.
- g. Napoleon becomes Emperor, 1804.

*Hazen, ch. viii; *Muir, Introduction p. xvi, lower figure, and p. xxiv, upper figure; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) Napoleon's settlement of the religious question.
Rose, *Napoleon*, I, 249-262. Anderson, *Documents*, 296-305, 307-308.
- (2) The Code Napoleon.
Rose, *Napoleon*, I, 265-271. Lanfrey, *Napoleon*, II, 159-167. *Cambridge Modern History*, IX, 148-164. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IX, 241-247.
- (3) Napoleon and the Revolution.
Fisher, *Bonapartism*, 7-24.
- (4) Constitution of the Year VIII (1799).
Anderson, *Documents*, 271-282.

§10. Napoleon and Europe (I) 1804-1807. (Recitation)

- a. The Napoleonic Age; characteristics of Napoleon.
- b. Rivalry with England and the renewal of war.
- c. Third Campaign against Austria, 1805; Nelson's victory at Trafalgar.
- d. Napoleon's reorganization of Europe; his family.
- e. The War of 1806-7; Jena and the overthrow of Prussia.

*Hazen, ch. ix; *Muir, Introduction, pp. xii, xiii, xxiv.

§11. Napoleon and Europe (II) 1807-1810. (Recitation)

- a. England, the "savior of Europe"; the Continental System.
- b. The Spanish rising:
 - (1) The national spirit of Spain.
 - (2) The peninsular campaign; Wellington.
- c. Fourth campaign against Austria.
- d. Josephine and Maria Louise.

*Hazen, ch. x; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) The Continental Blockade.
Robinson, *Readings*, II, 503-508. Rose, *Napoleon*, II, 94-99, 142-145. Bourne, *Revolutionary Period*, 340-349, 361-366. Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, II, 331-357.
- (2) The Napoleonic Empire.
Fournier, *Napoleon*, ch. xii (first half). Bourne, *Revolutionary Period*, 400-413. Fisher, *Bonapartism*, 43-63.
- (3) The Spanish Rising.
Rose, *Napoleon*, II, 146-159. Sloane, *Napoleon*, III, ch. x.

§12. Napoleon and Europe (III) 1810-1815. Decline and Fall of Napoleon. (Recitation)

- a. The Napoleonic Empire,—weaknesses.
- b. Reforms in Prussia.
- c. Danger from the Church, England, Russia.
- d. The Russian campaign.
- e. The War of Liberation,—battle of Leipsic, 1813.
- f. Napoleon's downfall, 1814; banishment to Elba.
- g. Weakness of the Bourbon king, Louis XVIII.
- h. The Hundred Days,—Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

*Hazen, ch. xi; *Muir, Introduction, pp. xiii-xiv; map 9; cf. map in Hazen, 228-229.

§13. The Reconstruction of Europe at the Congress of Vienna. (Recitation)

- a. Territorial demands and settlements at Vienna.
- b. Character of the settlement.
- c. The Holy Alliance; the Quadruple Alliance.
- d. Metternich and his importance.

*Hazen, 249-257, and maps, 228-229, 254-255, 266; *Muir, maps 9, 10, 19 c, 19 d; read carefully the paragraph in Introduction p. xiv on "Europe in 1815" in connection with map 10.

*Notice especially the lands under Napoleon's control in 1810, and the differences in boundaries 1789 and 1815; note the gains of Prussia at the Congress of Vienna, (Muir, 20b). Compare the

map of Europe in 1815 with a map of Modern Europe, Hazen, 612-613; do these maps show the Balkan states as they were in 1914?

*Hand in outline map showing the boundaries of all the principal states of continental Europe after the Congress of Vienna; mark the boundaries of the German Confederation; the boundaries of Prussia and Saxony; of the Austrian lands; of the chief Italian states,—Sardinia, States of the Church, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Use maps in Hazen and Muir, 10.

§14. Written Hour Examination on §§1-13, including lectures, text-book, map-work, readings, notes, and recitations.

CH. V. EUROPE SINCE 1815.

§15. Reaction in Europe after 1815. (Recitation)

- a. Metternich: his ideas and influence.
- b. The Austrian Empire in 1815:
races; peoples; government; social conditions.
- c. Germany:
effect of the Napoleonic domination; the Confederation of 1815,—its constitution and weakness; liberal agitation,—the Carlsbad Decrees.
- d. Spain and Italy:
effect of the Napoleonic period; character of the restored governments; revolutions of 1820.
- e. The Holy Alliance:
origin and principles; the Congresses, 1820-1823; interventions in Italy and Spain; projected intervention in Spanish America,—the Monroe Doctrine.

*Hazen, 255-269; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) Metternich.
Andrews, *Modern Europe*, I, 115-117. Thayer, *Dawn of Italian Independence*, I, 121-138, or 130-138.
- (2) Austria in 1815.
Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 401-406. Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 23-28.

- (3) The German Confederation of 1815.
Andrews, I, 229-238. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 16-20. Penn. Trans. and Reprints, I, no. 3, 11-15.
- (4) Reaction in Germany after 1815.
Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, II, 136-154 (Pop. Ed. 447-469). Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 28-44. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 20-22.
- (5) The Holy Alliance.
Andrews, I, 116-128. Phillips in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, XIII, 621.

§16. France under the Bourbon Restoration, 1815-1830. (Recitation)

- a. Constitution of 1814 (The Charter):
plan of government; recognition of the changes effected by the French Revolution.
- b. Louis XVIII:
character and aims; struggle against the Ultras.
- c. Charles X, 1824-1830:
triumph of the Ultras; unpopular measures.
- d. The July Revolution, 1830:
the July Ordinances; overthrow of Charles X; accession of Louis Philippe; the constitution of 1830.

*Hazen, 270-279; *Constitution of 1814 in Anderson, *Documents*, 456-464, or in Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 1-5, or in Penn. Trans. and Reprints, I, no. 3, 2-9.

§17. Belgium and Poland, 1815-1831. (Recitation)

- a. Kingdom of the United Netherlands as created by the Congress of Vienna.
- b. Reasons for Belgian dissatisfaction, 1815-1830.
- c. The Belgian Revolution of 1830:
establishment of the Kingdom of Belgium; constitution of 1831; recognition and neutralization by the Great Powers,—treaties of 1831 and 1839.
- d. The Polish Kingdom of 1815:
territorial extent; constitution; relation to Russia.

- e. Polish revolt in 1831:
influence of the French and Belgian revolutions of 1830;
why the revolt failed; results,—for Poland and Europe.

*Hazen, 280-288; *on an outline map show the territorial changes which took place in Europe about 1830, indicating in one color the three new states—Belgium, Serbia, Greece—and in another color the state destroyed—Poland; optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 186-209. Fyffe, *Modern Europe*. II, 381-398 (Popular Ed. 619-630).
- (2) Why Belgium was dissatisfied, 1815-1830.
Cambridge Modern History, X, 520-522, 524-530. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 14-15.
- (3) The Belgian Revolution.
Ensor, *Belgium*, 123-141. Fyffe, 381-390. Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 229-238.
- (4) The neutralization of Belgium.
Treaties in pamphlet of American Association for International Conciliation.

§18. The Industrial Revolution. (Recitation)

- a. How mechanical inventions have affected modern history.
- b. The guild and domestic systems of manufacturing.
- c. Development of textile machinery in England, about 1740-1800:
the new inventions,—fly-shuttle, spinning jenny, mule, power loom.
- d. Development of steam machinery in England:
Watt's steam engine, 1769; changes in iron and coal industries; steamboats and railroads.
- e. Raw materials—cotton gin, 1791—and markets.
- f. Spread of the Industrial Revolution to other countries.
- g. Chief results of the Industrial Revolution:
economic; social; political.

*Reading on at least one of the following: Robinson and Beard, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, II, ch. 18; Robinson and Beard, *Outlines of Modern Europe*, II, ch. xii, Industrial Revolution; Ogg, *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, 133-152; Ogg, *Social Progress in Contemporary Europe*, 83-99; Cheyney, *Industrial and Social History of England*, secs. 55-58, 60, 64; Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, ch. 18; Cunningham, *Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects*, II, 225-235; Gibbins, *Industrial History*, 262-280; Warner, *Landmarks of English Industry*, 262-281.

§ 19. France under the July Monarchy, 1830-1848; and the Second Republic, 1848-1852. (Recitation)

- a. Reign of Louis Philippe, 1830-1848:
earlier career and character of the King; opposition by Legitimists and Republicans, 1830-1835; growth of socialism,—Louis Blanc; the Guizot ministry, 1840-1848, and the "golden mean" policy.
 - b. Overthrow of the July Monarchy and the establishment of the Second Republic, February, 1848.
 - c. The Provisional Government, February to May, 1848: struggle between the Anti-Socialists and the Socialists; National Workshops.
 - d. The National Constituent Assembly:
the June Days; the Constitution of 1848.
 - e. Louis Napoleon as president under the Constitution of 1848:
election; controversies with the Assembly.
 - f. The *Coup d'Etat* and *plébiscite* of 1851.
 - g. End of the Second Republic, 1852.
- *Hazen, 289-297, 313-320; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) Overthrow of the July Monarchy.
Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 135-144. Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 332-341. Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 168-185.
- (2) The Socialists and the Second Republic.
Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, III, 34-42 (Pop. Ed. 728-734). Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 80-84.

- (3) Why France elected Louis Napoleon president.
Fisher, *Bonapartism*, 64-69. Andrews, II, 7-11.
- (4) The *Coup d'Etat* of December 2, 1851.
Anderson, *Documents*, 538-544. Murdock, *Reconstruction of Europe*, 7-15. Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 168-173. Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*, 205-218. Fyffe, III, 156-177 (Pop. Ed. 809-823). Andrews, II, 11-41.

§20. The Revolution of 1848 in Austria and Germany. (Recitation)

- a. The March Days:
overthrow of Metternich; March Laws in Hungary,—Kossuth; Milan; Berlin.
- b. Restoration of absolutism in the Austrian Empire:
Bohemia; Hungary,—War for Independence, 1849; Francis Joseph; reaction in Italy.
- c. The unsuccessful attempt to reorganize Germany:
The Frankfort Parliament,—its problems; why the King of Prussia refused the imperial crown; result of the failure.
- d. Revolution and reaction in Prussia, 1848-1850:
March Days; constitution of 1848; constitution of 1850.

*Hazen, 298-312; optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 123-144. Andrews, *Modern Europe*, I, chs. ix and x.
- (2) Kossuth.
Thayer, *Throne Makers*, 79-114.
- (3) The Frankfort Parliament.
Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 390-397. Henderson, *Germany*, II, 352-356, 360-369.
- (4) Revolution of 1848 in Prussia.
Seignobos, 442-448.

§21. **France under the Second Empire, 1852-1870. (Lecture)**

- a. Napoleon III:
earlier career; character; influences acting upon him; aims and ambitions.
- b. Supporters and opponents of the Empire.
- c. Public improvements and promotion of material welfare.
- d. "The Autocratic Empire", 1852-1860:
 - (1) How France was governed,—the constitution of 1852 (the suffrage, Legislative Body, Senate, Council of State, Emperor); control over elections, the press, public meetings, education.
 - (2) Foreign policy,—the Bordeaux Address, 1852, "The Empire means peace"; reasons for the course actually followed; the Crimean War, 1854-1856; the War of 1859 in Italy.
- e. "The Liberal Empire", 1860-1870:
reasons for the change of policy; the three stages in the transformation; internal situation on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War.

*Hazen, 320-324; *Bordeaux Address in Anderson, *Documents*, 557-559, or Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 90-92, or Robinson, *Readings*, II, 563-564; *reading on one of the following topics at this exercise or on one of the topics under §22 at that exercise. Students are advised to read under this exercise, if possible, as an outline map will be required under §22.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 146-188. McDonald, *France*, III, 321-357. Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*, 223-250. Fisher, *Bonapartism*, 87-110 or 123. *Cambridge Modern History*, XI, 286-308, 467-494.
- (2) Napoleon III.
Thayer, *Throne Makers*, 44-78.
- (3) The French constitution of 1852.
Anderson, *Documents*, 544-549.
- (4) How France was governed under the Autocratic Empire.
Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 173-176. Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 207-212.

§22. The Unification of Italy. (Recitation)

- a. Italy as reorganized in 1815:
small states; absolute monarchs; Austrian domination.
- b. Efforts for freedom and unity, 1820-1849:
revolts and Austrian intervention, 1820-1821; Mazzini and Young Italy; the Revolution of 1848.
- c. "The Ten Years Waiting", 1849-1859:
reaction after 1849; liberal constitutional monarchy in Piedmont,—Victor Emmanuel and Cavour; Piedmont and the Crimean War.
- d. The War of 1859:
alliance between France and Piedmont; battles of Magenta and Solferino; Villafranca,—why Napoleon III made peace; results of the war.
- e. Formation of the Kingdom of Italy, 1860-1861:
union of central Italy with Piedmont and cession of Nice and Savoy to France, 1860; conquest of Sicily by Garibaldi and the Thousand Red Shirts; intervention by Piedmont; establishment of the Kingdom of Italy, 1861.
- f. Winning of Venetia, 1866, and Rome, 1870.

*Hazen, 324-340, 409-410. *Outline map showing the Italian states as reorganized in 1815 (Parma, Lucca, and Modena may be put together; San Marino and Monaco may be disregarded); mark on each of these states (or where necessary on the several portions of each state) the date when it was merged with Piedmont or the Kingdom of Italy; mark the part ceded to France in 1860, Nice and Savoy; *reading on one of the following topics, for those who have not read on one of the topics, under §21.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 361-389. King, *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century* (edited by Kirkpatrick), 193-216. Andrews, II, 91-145. Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, III, 241-304 (Pop. Ed. 866-908). Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 115-138.
- (2) Mazzini.
Thayer, *Dawn of Italian Independence*, I, 382-403. King, *Italian Unity*, I, 126-132. Thayer, *Italica*, 63-74. F. W. H.

Myers, *Modern Essays*, 1-31 or 1-69. Marriott, *Makers of Modern Italy*, 11-18, 23-25. King, *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century* (edited by Kirkpatrick), 217-236.

- (3) Cavour.
White, *Seven Great Statesmen*, 319-388 or 350-388. Marriott, 35-53.
- (4) The War of 1859.
Stillman, *Union of Italy*, 281-297. Cesaresco, *Liberation of Italy*, 227-250. Phillips, 361-373. Cesaresco, *Cavour*, 126-159.
- (5) Garibaldi.
Thayer, *Throne Makers*, 115-159. Marriott, 54-78. Stillman, 309-325. Phillips, 379-389.

§23. The Unification of Germany. (Recitation)

- a. Prussia, 1850-1862:
reaction, 1850-1859; struggle over military and constitutional reforms; Bismarck prime minister,—his character, earlier career, ideas, and methods.
- b. The War of 1864; the Schleswig-Holstein question.
- c. The War of 1866 (Seven Weeks' War):
origin; reasons for Prussian success; Sadowa; Prussian annexations; North German Confederation (1867).

*Hazen, 341-350. *Using the data in Hazen's text and the map, 350-351, on an outline map mark with a heavy ink line the boundary of the North German Confederation; then within that area indicate in three different colors (1) Prussia before the War of 1866, (2) the Prussian annexations of 1866, (3) the non-Prussian portions of the Confederation; mark the rivers Rhine, Weser, Elbe, Vistula; mark Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, Sadowa, Leipsic, Dresden; mark with a heavy ink line the territory which was included in the German Confederation from 1815 to 1866, but was left outside when the North German confederation was organized. Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
 Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, III, 305-321, 341-387 (Pop. Ed. 909-920, 933-963). Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 189-259.
 Henderson, *Germany*, II, ch. ix. Schevil, *Modern Germany*, 127-155. Marcks, *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century* (edited by Kirkpatrick) 96-112.
 Marriott and Robertson, *Evolution of Prussia*, ch. xi.
- (2) Bismarck.
 Thayer, *Throne Makers*, 3-43. Munroe Smith, *Bismarck and German Unity*, 1-99. White, *Seven Great Statesmen*, 391-535. Marcks, as above 113-130.
- (3) Schleswig-Holstein.
 Munroe Smith, 24-32. Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 567-573.
- (4) The War of 1866 (Seven Weeks' War).
 Henderson, *Germany*, II, 393-410. Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 425-448. Holt and Chilton, *European History, 1862-1914*, 88-116.

§24. The Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871. (Lecture)

- a. Causes:
 unification of Germany; efforts of Napoleon III to strengthen his dynasty; the Hohenzollern candidacy for the Spanish throne; the Ems dispatch.
- b. The Imperial period:
 French diplomatic and military expectations; German preparedness and plan of campaign; battles near Metz; Sedan.
- c. Overthrow of the Second Empire:
 "The Fourth of September"; Government of National Defense,—Gambetta.
- d. The Republican period:
 Siege of Paris; fall of Metz; attempts to relieve Paris.
- e. Results:
 For France (Treaty of Frankfort),—indemnity, German occupation, Alsace-Lorraine; for Germany,—establishment of the Empire, Bismarckism; for Italy, Rome; for Europe, the Armed Peace.

*Hazen, 351-362. *On an outline map, using data from Muir xvi, 12, and Hazen, 380, mark with a heavy ink line the boundaries of France at the beginning of the war; then indicate in three different colors (1) Alsace-Lorraine, (2) the part of France (beside Alsace-Lorraine) occupied by the Germans during the war, (3) the South German states which during the war joined with the North German Confederation to establish the German Empire; mark the rivers Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, Seine, Loire; mark Paris, Metz, Strasbourg, Sedan, Belfort, Tours, Bordeaux.

A reading on one of the following topics will be required under §25.

Topics for reading.

(1) General accounts.

Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 259-277. Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 449-485. Cambridge Modern History, XI, 576-612. Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 804-820. Henderson, *Germany*, II, 411-450. McDonald, *France*, III, 359-404. Acton, *Historical Essays*, 226-272. Wright, *Third Republic*, 1-35. Davis, *Roots of the War*, ch. i.

(2) Origin of the war.

Rose, *European Nations*, I, 45-57. Munroe Smith, *Bismarck and German Unity*, 47-57. Headlam, *Bismarck*, 315-345. Malleson, *Refounding of the German Empire*, 194-221. Acton, *Historical Essays*, 204-225. Holt and Chilton, *European History, 1862-1914*, 117-137.

(3) The Ems dispatch.

Read Bismarck's own account of how he edited it for the newspapers, as given in his memoirs (extract in Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, 158-159) and then compare the original with the published form as given in Anderson, *Documents*, 593-594.

(4) Sedan.

McDonald III, 380-386. Rose, I, 85-101. Murdock, 329-349. Malleson, 279-295.

(5) The Treaty of Frankfurt.

Headlam, 352-363, 370-376. Hanotaux, *Contemporary France*, I, 104-136. Hazen, *Alsace-Lorraine under German Rule*.

§25. Recitation on §24; and *reading on at least one topic under §24; *Muir maps XVI and 12, *Hazen, 380.

§26. Austria and Hungary 1849-1914. (Recitation)

- a. Ten years of absolutism, 1849-1859.
punishment of Hungary; relations with the Church.
- b. Experiments in reorganization, 1860-1866;
loss of Lombardy (1859) and Venetia (1866); Hunga-
rian opposition.
- c. Establishment of the Dual Monarchy (Austria-Hungary)
by the compromise of 1867 (*Ausgleich*):
reasons for the arrangement; constitutions of the Aus-
trian Empire and of the Kingdom of Hungary.
- d. Racial and constitutional conflicts within Austria and
Hungary, 1867-1914.

*Hazen, 416-427. *On an outline map, taking the data from Ha-
zen, 258, first indicate with heavy ink lines the respective boundaries
of the Austrian Empire and of the Kingdom of Hungary; then,
using two colors, indicate the portion of the Austrian Empire in-
habited preponderantly by Germans and that by non-Germans; then,
in the same manner, the portion of the Kingdom of Hungary in-
habited preponderantly by Magyars and that by non-Magyars; mark
Vienna, Budapest, Lemberg, Prague, Trent, Trieste. Optional read-
ing on the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) The dual government of Austria-Hungary.
Lowell, *Governments and Parties of Continental Europe*, II,
70-94. Lowell, *Greater European Governments*, 310-329.
Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, 165-168.
- (2) The Compromise of 1867.
Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 278-296.
- (3) How the Magyars treated the non-Magyars of Hungary
from 1867 to 1918.
Seton-Watson, *German, Slav, and Magyar*, 29-47, or in
The War and Democracy, 130-137.

§27. The German Empire, 1871-1890. (Recitation)

- a. The imperial government of Germany:
constitution; Kaiser; Bundesrath; Reichstag; Chancellor; preponderance of Prussia (Prussian constitution of 1850).
- b. The *Kulturkampf*.
- c. Bismarck and the Socialists:
growth of the Social Democratic party,—composition, leaders and principles; repression, 1878-1890; social insurance measures,—purpose and results.
- d. Bismarck's tariff and colonial policies.
- e. Foreign policy:
aim,—isolation of France; Congress of Berlin; the Triple Alliance, 1882.
- f. Retirement of Bismarck, 1890.

*Hazen, 363-377, and review of 311-312; *reading on one of the following topics at this exercise, or on one topic under §28.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 368-383. *Cambridge Modern History*, XI, 134-166. Priest, *Germany since 1740*, 124-145. Zimmer in *The War and Democracy*, 104-118. Marriott and Robertson, *Evolution of Prussia*, ch. xiii.
- (2) The German imperial government.
Lowell, *Governments and Parties of Continental Europe*, I, 232-285. Lowell, *Greater European Governments*, 233-277. Ogg, *Governments of Europe*, 202-228. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 397-403. Howe, *Socialized Germany*, 24-35. Hazen, *The Government of Germany*. Davis, *Roots of the War*, 178-193.
- (3) The *Kulturkampf*.
White, *Seven Great Statesmen*, 485-492. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, 178-185. Robertson, *Bismarck*, 320-338.
- (4) Bismarck's social insurance.
Ogg, *Social Progress in Continental Europe*, 246-263. Howe, *Socialized Germany*, 161-171, 192-204.

(5) Formation of the Triple Alliance.

Seymour, *Diplomatic Background of the War*, ch. ii. Rose, *European Nations*, II, 1-28. Tardieu, *France and the Alliances*, 123-146. Holt and Chilton, *European History, 1862-1914*, 215-223.

§28. The Early Years of the Third French Republic, 1870-1885. (Recitation)

- a. The Commune, 1871:
causes of the conflict; second siege of Paris; results.
- b. Liberation and reorganization (Thiers), 1871-1873:
payment of the indemnity to Germany; army reform; Bordeaux compact.
- c. Attempt to restore monarchy:
monarchical parties and claimants; the White Flag letter; the Septennate (MacMahon).
- d. The Constitution of 1875:
how and why adopted; president, Chamber of Deputies, Senate, ministry.
- e. "The Republic becomes republican," 1875-1885 (Gambetta):
resignation of MacMahon; "Republican Laws"; colonial expansion (Ferry).

*Hazen, 384-394; *reading on one of the following topics for those who have not read under §27.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 343-362. Fisher, *Republican Tradition in Europe*, 280-301. Mantoux, *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century* (edited by Kirkpatrick), 173-192. Davis, *History of France*, ch. xxiv.
- (2) The Commune.
Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*, 253-282. Anderson, *Documents*, 608-612. Hanotaux, *Contemporary France*, I, 158-228. Wright, *Third Republic*, 35-42.
- (3) The Constitution of 1875.
Anderson, 633-639. Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 202-204.

(4) French government since 1875.

Lowell, *Governments and Parties of Continental Europe*, I, 1-34. Lowell, *Greater European Governments*, 93-122.

§29. Written Hour Examination on §§15-28 (including lectures, text-book, map-work, reading, notes and recitations).

§30. England, 1815-1868. (Recitation)

- a. England, a land of the Old Regime, 1815-1823.
- b. Penal and religious reforms, 1823-1829.
- c. Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832:
how the House of Commons was elected before 1832;
conflict over the bill; changes in distribution and franchise.
- d. Whig reforms, 1832-1837.
- e. The Chartist agitation, 1836-1848.
- f. Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846.
- g. Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867.

*Hazen, 428-452.

§31. England, 1868-1905. (Recitation)

- a. First Gladstone ministry, 1868-1874:
Irish church and land reform; Education Act of 1870;
army, ballot, and civil service reforms; Alabama claims.
- b. Disraeli ministry, 1874-1880:
Imperialism; "spirited foreign policy",—Congress of Berlin.
- c. Second Gladstone ministry, 1880-1885:
Irish Land Act of 1881; Parliamentary Reform Act of 1885.
- d. Irish Home Rule conflict, 1879-1895 (Parnell).
- e. Conservative ascendancy, 1895-1905.

*Hazen, 453-476. Optional reading on Cabinet Government,—Bagehot, *English Constitution*, ch. ii.

§32. The expansion of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century. (Recitation)

- a. British colonial possessions in 1815.
 - b. India:
overthrow of the Mahratta Confederacy, 1816-1818; expansion in north and east; Sepoy mutiny, 1857; methods of government; frontier problems.
 - c. Canada:
Upper and Lower Canada; rebellion of 1837; establishment of self-government; the Dominion of Canada, 1867; new provinces; economic development.
 - d. Australasia:
Dutch and English explorations; convict colonization; effect of discovery of gold; Commonwealth of Australia 1901; New Zealand; social and political experiments.
 - e. South Africa:
acquisition of Cape Colony; Boer trek, 1836; the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic; the Boer War, 1899-1902; the Union of South Africa, 1910.
 - f. Imperial federation.
- *Hazen, 487-506.

§33. Turkey and the Eastern Question, 1815-1908. (Recitation)

- a. The Turkish Empire in 1815:
territory; government; the subject peoples.
- b. Liberation of Serbia and Greece.
- c. The Crimean War, 1854-1856:
causes for Russian interference; Turkey's allies; military operations in the Crimea; terms of peace,—Congress of Paris.
- d. Rise of Roumania, 1856-1866.
- e. Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878:
revolts in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Bulgarian atrocities; why Russia acted alone; Plevna; treaty of San Stefano; Congress of Berlin,—terms of settlement.

f. Balkan affairs, 1878-1908:

Bulgaria,—emancipation from Russian domination, acquisition of Eastern Roumelia (1885), Stambuloff; Roumania,—kingdom (1881); Serbia,—kingdom (1882); dynastic troubles; Greece,—Thessaly acquired (1882); war with Turkey (1897), internal troubles; the Macedonian problem.

*Hazen, 540-555. *Using the information in Hazen's chapter and on his map, 546, indicate on an outline map (1) in one color the Balkan territory which had become independent or practically independent of Turkey after 1815 but prior to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, (2) in a second color indicate the Balkan territory released from Turkish rule by that war, (3) in a third color indicate the extent of the Turkish territory in Europe after 1878; mark in ink the boundaries of each of the states belonging in the first of these regions; mark Constantinople, Athens, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, Plevna, Adrianople, Salonica. Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

(1) General account.

Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 490-509, 515-525.

(2) The Crimean War.

Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 338-360. Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, III, 178-240 (Pop. Ed. 824-865). Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*, 784-785, 789-792.

(3) Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Phillips, 491-519. Fyffe, III, 474-524 (Pop. Ed. 1020-1052). Holt and Chilton, *European History, 1862-1914*, 187-206.

(4) The Congress of Berlin.

Rose, *European Nations, I*, 264-290. Skrine, *Expansion of Russia*, 258-264. Fyffe, III, 505-524 (Pop. Ed. 1040-1052). Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, 396-398. Davis, *Roots of War*, 86-97.

§34. The Russian Empire, 1815-1904. (Lecture)

a. Russia in 1815:

territory; peoples; government; social conditions.

- b. Foreign affairs, 1815-1904:
aims; wars; territorial results.
 - c. Reign of Alexander I, 1801-1825.
 - d. Reign of Nicholas I, 1825-1855.
 - e. Reign of Alexander II, 1855-1881:
"Liberal Reforms", 1855-1865,—emancipation of the
serfs, 1861; Polish insurrection of 1863; reaction and
Nihilism.
 - f. Reign of Alexander III, 1881-1894:
repression and Russification; the Russian Industrial Rev-
olution (Witte).
 - g. The first ten years of Nicholas II, 1894-1904.
- *Hazen, 558-571.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Andrews, *Modern Europe*, II, 436-454. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 37-41, 453-478.
 - (2) The "Liberal Reforms", 1855-1865.
Vinogradof, *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Cen-
tury* (edited by Kirkpatrick), 237-256.
 - (3) Emancipation of the serfs.
Skrine, *Expansion of Russia*, 178-190. Seignobos, *Europe
since 1814*, 591-596. Wallace, *Russia*, ch. xxix or chs.
xxix-xxxi.
 - (4) Nihilism.
Skrine, 4-5, 219-222, 265-275. Rose, *European Nations*, I,
347-359.
 - (5) The philosophy of the Russian Autocracy.
Pobyedonostsef, *Reflections of a Russian Statesman*, 33-58.
- §35. Recitation on §34; and *reading on at least one topic under §34.

§36. The Far East. (Recitation)

- a. Russian expansion in Asia to 1860:
Siberia; Amur province, 1858; Maritime province, 1860.
- b. China to 1894:
isolation to 1840; Opium War, 1840-1842; slow trans-
formation, 1842-1894.

- c. Japan to 1894:
isolation to 1853; Perry expedition, 1853-1854; revolution, 1854-1868,—isolation abandoned, internal reforms; rapid transformation, 1868-1894.
- d. The Chino-Japanese War, 1894-1895:
causes; treaty of Shimonoseki; European intervention.
- e. European aggression in China, 1895-1904:
Germany,—Shantung; France and England; Russia,—Port Arthur (1898), Manchuria, Korea.
- f. The Boxer movement in China:
causes; suppression,— indemnity, the United States and the "Open Door".
- g. The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905:
causes; Anglo-Japanese alliance, 1902; Port Arthur, Mukden, Tsushima; Treaty of Portsmouth.
- h. Japan as a World Power since 1905:
absorption of Korea; relations with China.
- i. The Chinese Revolution, 1908-1915:
imperial reforms; Chinese Republic, 1912; attempts to restore monarchy.

*Hazen, 572-584. A reading is required on one of the following topics or under one of the topics under §37.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Gooch, *Our Time*, 154-163. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 560-586.
- (2) Opening up of Japan, 1853-1858.
Douglas, *Europe in the Far East*, 144-168. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, 424-433.
- (3) Outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.
Asakawa, *Russo-Japanese War*, 66-82. Douglas, 409-424. Rose, *European Nations*, II, 306-319. Holt and Chilton, *European History, 1862-1914*, 341-349.
- (4) Military and naval operations in the Russo-Japanese War.
Cambridge Modern History, XII, 576-601. Holt and Chilton, 350-364.
- (5) The Boxer movement.
Douglas, 323-360.

§37. Russia, 1904-1914. (Lecture)

- a. Liberal agitation, 1904-1905:
demands; revolutionary terrorism,—Plehve, Sergius;
“Bloody Sunday”; imperial manifestos of August and
October, 1905.
- b. First Duma, 1906:
clipping its wings,—Council of the Empire, the Organic
Laws; composition; demands; dissolution, Viborg mani-
festo.
- c. Second Duma, 1907:
composition; demands; dissolution.
- d. Third Duma, 1907-1912:
electoral law; composition; position in the government.
- e. Reactionary terrorism, 1906-1909.
- f. Rehabilitation:
army; agrarian reform.
- g. Russification:
Poland; Finland; the Jews.
- h. Foreign policy:
Triple Entente, 1907; Bosnian crisis, 1908-1909; Balkan
affairs, 1912-1913.

*Hazen, 585-589; *reading on one of the following topics or on
one of those under §36.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Gooch, *Our Time*, 111-119. Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 706-
708. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 478-487.
- (2) Revolutionary movement of 1904-1907.
J. Dover Wilson in *The War and Democracy*, 175-191. *Cam-
bridge Modern History*, XII, 346-380.

§38. The Partition of Africa. (Recitation)

- a. Africa in 1815.
- b. French conquest of Algeria.
- c. Exploration: Livingston, Stanley.

- d. The period of appropriation by Europe, 1880-1900.
The Congo Free State; English occupation of Egypt and the Soudan; French expansion,—Madagascar, Fashoda; Italians in Eritrea; German colonization.
- e. African affairs since 1899:
Boer War; South African Union, 1910; Morocco; Tripoli.

*Hazen, 507-515. Optional reading on the following topic.

Topic for reading.

General account.

Gooch, *Our Time*, 179-204. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 614-637. Harris, *Intervention and Colonization in Africa*, 1-18. Johnston, *Opening Up of Africa*, 191-242. Rose, *European Nations*, II, 228-268.

§39. England, 1905-1914. (Recitation)

- a. Parliamentary election of 1905.
- b. The House of Lords and the Liberal Reforms, 1906-1909.
- c. The budget of 1909:
chief features; rejection by the House of Lords; the appeal to the country; victory of the Liberal coalition.
- d. The Lords' Veto Act:
rejection by the House of Lords; appeal to the country,—Liberal victory; enactment; terms.
- e. Liberal social legislation: trade unions; unemployment; accident and sickness insurance; old age pensions.
- f. The Irish Home Rule struggle:
enactment by Parliament; Ulster; suspension of the act.

*Hazen, 474-486. Optional reading on the following topic.

Topic for reading.

British social legislation, 1906-1914.

Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 307-309.

§40. France, 1885-1914. (Lecture)

- a. Discontent with the Republic:
reasons; chief opponents.
- b. The Boulanger affair.

- c. The Dreyfus case:
first trial, 1894; struggle for revision,—public excitement;
second trial (1899), final vindication; results.
- d. Separation of Church and State:
the Church and the Third Republic to 1900; the Law of
Association, 1901; Law of Separation, 1905,—chief pro-
visions, enforcement.
- e. Colonial expansion under the Third Republic:
the French colonies in 1870; the Ferry policy,—Tunis
(1881), Cochin China, Madagascar, French Soudan;
Morocco, 1904-1914.
- f. Foreign affairs:
Dual Alliance (Russia), 1891; Entente Cordiale (Eng-
land) 1904,—Morocco crisis of 1905-1906; Triple
Entente (Russia and England, 1907),—Morocco crisis,
1911.

*Hazen, 394-408. A reading on one of the following topics will
be required under §41.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Gooch, *Our Time*, 34-56.
- (2) Separation of Church and State.
Robinson and Beard, *Historical Development of Modern
Europe*, II, 166-175. Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II,
223-232.
- (3) The Entente Cordiale and the Triple Entente.
Tardieu, *France and the Alliances*, 35-68. Seymour, *Diplo-
matic Background of the War*, ch. vii. Bullard, *Diplo-
macy of the Great War*, 69-91.
- (4) The Morocco crises.
Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 71-83 and *New Map of
Africa*, chs. xviii and xix. Seymour, ch. viii. Beyens,
Germany before the War, 215-239. Schmitt, *England
and Germany since 1740*, 228-243, 302-345. Bullard, 84-
110, 118-123. Davis, *Roots of the War*, ch. 19.

§41. Recitation on §40; and *reading on at least one topic
under §40.

§42. Germany, 1890-1914. (Recitation)

- a. William II:
personality; ideas; methods; relations with his chancellors.
- b. Expansion of German industry and commerce.
- c. Monarchical socialism:
aims; methods; results.
- d. Social Democracy:
demands,—Erfurt program (1891); growth.
- e. Transformation of the Triple Alliance.
- f. Friction with France, England, and Russia:
 - (1) France,—Alsace-Lorraine, Morocco.
 - (2) England,—economic, colonial, and naval rivalry.
 - (3) Russia,—the "Slav Peril", Balkan affairs.
- g. *Weltpolitik* and Pan-Germanism.

*Hazen, 377-383. *On an outline map mark in a heavy ink line the boundaries of the German Empire; then in one color indicate the territory of Prussia; then in a second color the South German states, showing the boundaries of each by narrow ink lines; then in a third color the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); and in a fourth color the remainder, i. e., non-Prussian North Germany. Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Gooch, *Our Time*, 82-97. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 415-426. Priest, *Germany since 1740*, 146-184.
- (2) Socialism in Germany.
Howe, *Socialized Germany*, 80-94. Barker, *Modern Germany*, ch. 13. Fife, *German Empire between Two Wars*, ch. ix.
- (3) The Erfurt Program.
Document in Roberts, *Monarchical Socialism in Germany*, 185-190.

§43. The Turkish Revolution and the Balkan Wars, 1908-1913. (Recitation)

- a. The Turkish Revolution, 1908-1909.
The Young Turks,—professed aims; attempted counter revolution; annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary,—European crisis of 1908-1909.

- b. The Young Turk régime in the Turkish Empire, 1909-1912:
Adana massacres; Albania; Macedonia; Turkification.
- c. Turko-Italian War, 1911-1912:
origin,—Tripoli; results.
- d. First Balkan War, 1912-1913:
The Balkan League; Salonica; Kumanova, Kirk-Kilissé, Lulé Burgas; Treaty of London.
- e. Second Balkan War, 1913:
diplomatic intervention of the Great Powers,—exclusion of Serbia from the Adriatic; conflicting claims in Macedonia; Bulgarian aggression; defeat of Bulgaria; treaty of Bucharest.

*Hazen, 555-557, 590-607; *reading on one of the following topics at this exercise or under §44.

Topics for reading.

- (1) General accounts.
Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 524-539. Beyens, *Germany before the War*, 240-269. Bullard, *Diplomacy of the Great War*, 124-149.
- (2) How the Young Turks ruled the Turkish Empire.
Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 180-219.
- (3) The Turko-Italian War, 1911-1912.
Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 241-262.
- (4) First Balkan War, 1912-1913.
Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 263-318. Schurman, *The Balkan Wars*, 3-60. Seymour, *Diplomatic Background of the War*, 221-232.
- (5) Second Balkan War, 1913.
Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 319-350. Seymour, 231-244. Schurman, 63-131.

§44. The Outbreak of the World War. (Recitation)

- a. The Central Powers and the Balkan situation after the Treaty of Bucharest.
- b. Assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince.
- c. The Austrian ultimatum to Serbia:
demands; Serbia's reply; effect of its rejection by Austria-Hungary.

d. Why Germany supported Austria-Hungary.

e. Efforts to prevent war.

f. The German ultimatum to Russia.

g. Beginning of the war:

violation of Belgian neutrality; entrance of England.

*Hazen, 608-618; *reading at least one of the following references for those who have not read under §43.

Readings.

Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 368-412. Hayes, *Modern Europe*, II, 679 or 691-719. Seymour, *Diplomatic Background of the War*, chs. xi and xii. Schmitt, *England and Germany since 1740*, ch. xii or xiii. Beyens, *Germany before the War*, 270-311.

§45. The World War. (Lecture)

a. The Central Powers and the Entente Powers; their strength and weakness; land power versus sea power.

b. The German plan of campaign.

c. Periods:

(1) The Belgian period, August, 1914.

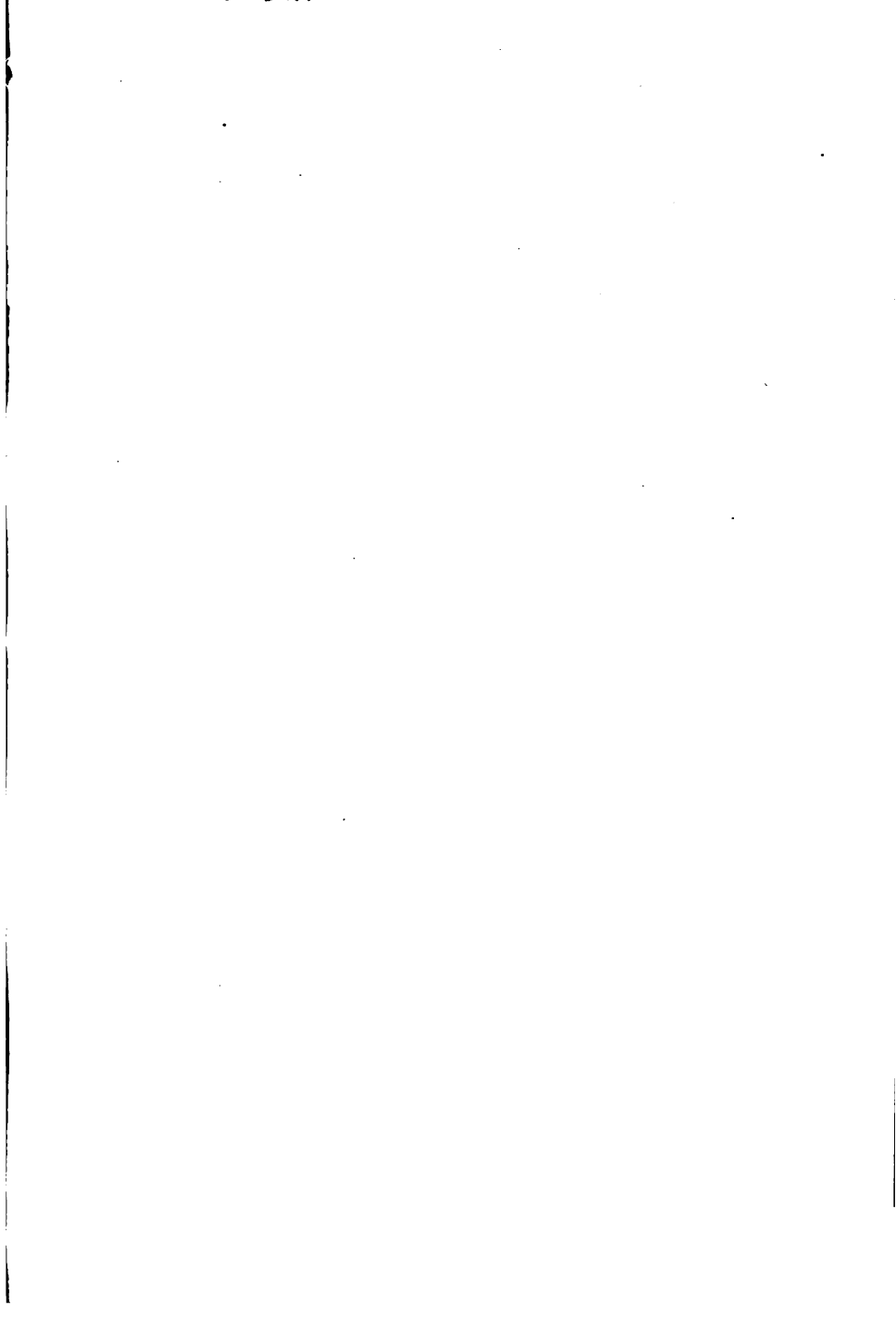
(2) The French period, September, 1914 to July, 1916: Battle of the Marne; the race to the sea; entrance of Italy; the West front in 1915; the Russian disaster 1915; the Dardanelles expedition; the sacrifice of Serbia; battle of Verdun.

(3) The British period, July, 1916 to April, 1917: Battle of the Somme; the Roumanian disaster; the Russian revolution.

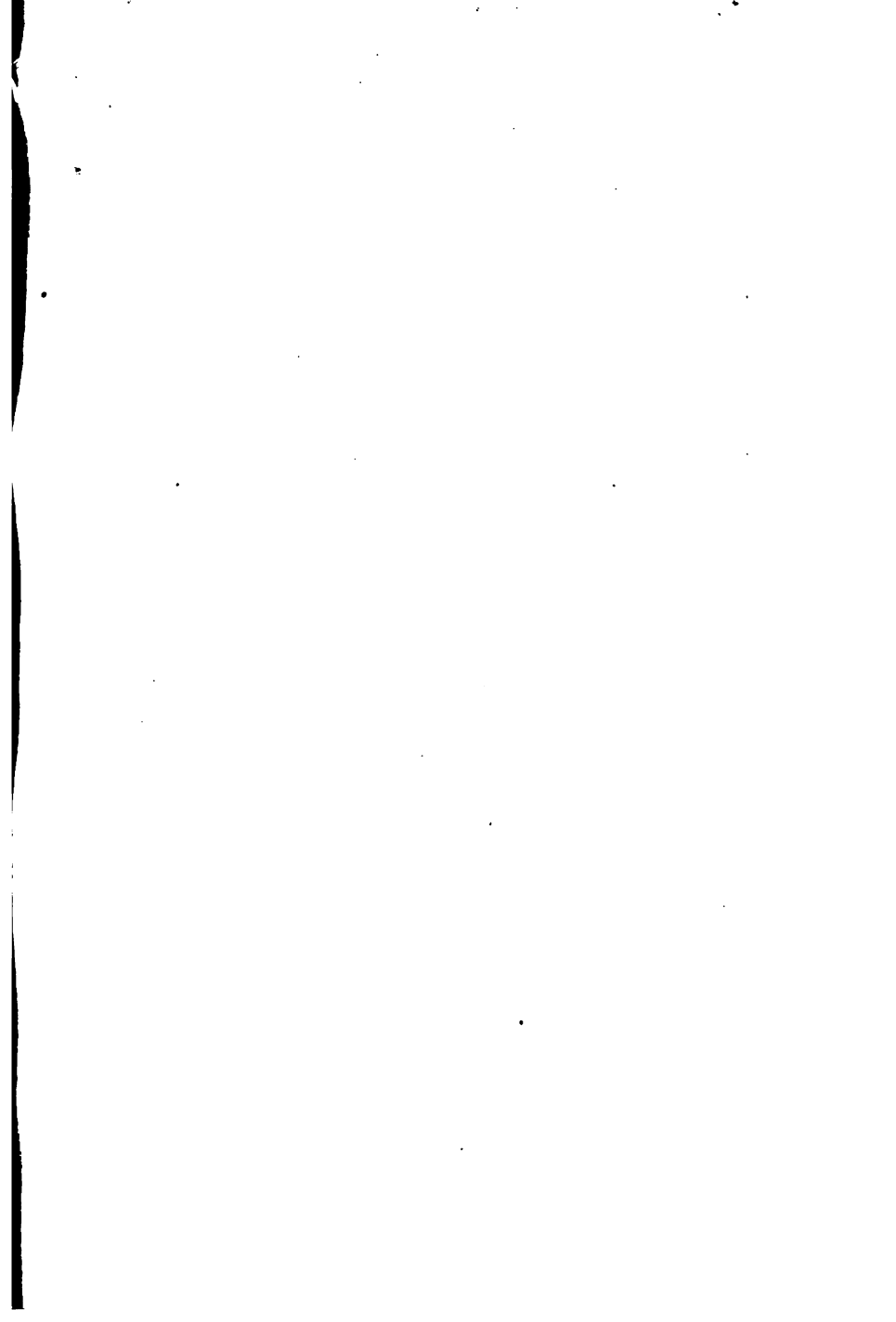
(4) The American period, April, 1917 to November, 1918: Why the United States entered; the Russian collapse—Brest-Litovsk; the defeatist crisis of May to November, 1917—Clemenceau; the German offensives of 1918; the turn in the tide, July 18, 1918; overthrow of the Central Powers.

d. The Armistice, November, 1918.

e. The Paris Peace Conference.







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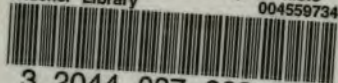
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